# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

### THE DEATH PENALTY.

**Execution of John Kennedy for Murder, at Canton, N. Y.**

In yesterday's TELEGRAPH there was given the details of the murder of Thomas Hand by John Kennedy, at Canton, N. Y., and the preparations for the execution of the latter. According to appointment, Kennedy expiated his crime yesterday on the scaffold. A correspondent writing from the scene says:—

"Through the courtesy of Sheriff Chapin your reporter was enabled to visit the prisoner in his cell on a day shortly previous to his execution. He appeared in good spirits and conversed freely upon matters pertaining to himself. He was dressed in grey pants, a knit jacket, and figured vest, and wore a white shirt, with a striped paper collar, and somewhat fanciful necktie. On a table in the corridor to which he was allowed access was the representation of a crucifix drawn upon a sheet of foolscap, at which he had been at work, under which was written, with a trifle of egotism, 'This was drawn by John Kennedy, in Canton jail, November, 1867.'

The prisoner admitted that he had made a verbal confession of his guilt on that day to the District Attorney on receiving the assurance that if he could implicate any one else in the affair that a stay of proceedings would be obtained, and that he would be allowed to turn evidence against him and receive a sentence of imprisonment. He undoubtedly endeavored to convince that officer that he had an accomplice, but it seems that his story was not considered worthy of attention, as the main points of the evidence upon which he was convicted led to the conclusion that the deed was committed by one person alone.

The cell of the prisoner opened upon a corridor, to which he was allowed free access and which overlooked the yard of the jail, where the scaffold was to be erected. When it became necessary to construct this instrument of death the jailer proceeded to his cell for the purpose of removing him to another part of the building, in order to spare him the torture which it was naturally supposed would be inflicted upon his mind by perceiving the preparations of his approaching doom. He was quick to divine the object of this, and earnestly protested against being removed. "Do not think," said he, "that I care for your preparations or will be troubled by having a gallows before me. I am not made of any such stuff." He was allowed to remain and with the utmost coolness viewed its erection from his window during the day, for the scaffold was a new one, executions being rare occurrences in St. Lawrence county, and occasionally offering a candid and well received suggestion to the workmen engaged upon it. He also desired to see the sheriff and requested very particularly that he might be furnished with a fashionable suit of clothes for the event, and that, above all, the best coffin that could be procured should be provided, adding that his friends would pay the difference in cost between it and a poor one, as they would dislike to have his remains forwarded to them in a cheap one. Every preparation was made, the executioner was present, the jurors assembled, and many of the invited spectators congregated, and Kennedy had retired to his couch in the full expectancy that the morning's sun would be the last one whose light he would ever behold, when, after 9 o'clock P. M., an order for a stay of proceedings was served upon the Sheriff, and the execution postponed indefinitely. Kennedy was, of course, aroused and informed of the change in the aspect of affairs. The intelligence he received very coolly, remarking that he was "glad to hear it; but if the thing had to finally occur, or he should be reprieved to imprisonment for life, it would be better had it gone on."

About twenty minutes past 1 o'clock the procession entered the jail yard. Few persons were permitted to be present within the walls. At the hour stated the solemn procession entered in the following order:—The jurors, sheriff, deputies, prisoner accompanied by a Roman Catholic clergyman reading the dying service, choristers reading responses, and policemen. The prisoner was attired in a short woollen coat of a dark hue and pants of the same material, white scalloped bosom, without collar, and brown and white stockings.

Being placed upon the scaffold and the services completed, the prisoner silently bade adieu to a few friends, and then shook hands with Sheriff Tanner, who impressively said, "May God bless your soul." The black cap was then drawn over his face, and at precisely thirty minutes past one o'clock the signal was given by Deputy Sheriff Whitney, the rope was cut, and as the body shot upward a heart-rending shriek pierced the air from an upper story window of the jail, to which several female friends of the prisoner had by some means obtained access. His neck was not broken, and death ensued by slow strangulation. Life was pronounced extinct in thirty minutes, and after allowing the body to hang six minutes longer, it was lowered and placed in the coffin prepared for it.

### DISASTER.

**Loss of the Yacht Challenge.**

The New York *World* of this morning says:—

At a late hour last evening we received intelligence of the total loss of the yacht Challenge, belonging to Mr. Jacob Lorrillard, of this city, while bound out from the port of Para in Brazil to New York city. The Challenge was modelled and built by Captain Fish, a well-known yacht builder, and was regarded as a first-class yacht in yachting circles. The Challenge was 310 tons burthen, and was originally built in May, 1865, for pleasure sailing. She was very heavily sparred; in fact, she had as large spars as any merchant vessel, and in a fresh breeze could only be compared to the Dauntless for her breadth of canvas and manner of sailing. The Challenge sailed from Para for this port with a cargo of biuing and India rubber, the estimated value of which was about $300; partially insured. The vessel herself was valued at about $50,000 by her owners, but would probably bring for yachting purposes about $10,000, as she has been used ever since she was built for the purpose of carrying merchandise. The Challenge has carried cargoes of fruit between Havana and New York city. The Challenge was the largest yacht ever built in America, with the exception of Mr. Kingsland's Atlarm. The loss of the Challenge was owing to her having run on a reef about 14 miles from Para, outward bound. The crew, of a dozen men, became frightened and demoralized at the danger, and although Captain Fish and his officers attempted by main force, with loaded pistols, to prevent them from deserting, yet they utterly refused to obey their officers' orders, and, taking to the boats, deserted the vessel. When they left the vessel was fast going to pieces on the reef. The officers and crew were picked up by the steamship Mississippi, and they reached New York city late last evening. The Challenge was a swift boat, having at one time made the passage to and fro between Para and New York in about fifty-seven days, which is considered very quick time. The owner also at one time offered to match the Challenge against the yacht Sappho for a large sum of money, but the stakes were never put down to run the race. The Challenge was a keel boat, differing entirely from her mate the Vista in her rigging and spars. The interior of the Challenge was fitted up very handsomely, but at the same time was very plain in appearance.

### CRIME.

**A Murder Discovered After Two Years.**

The Brooklyn (Poweshiek county) *Iowan* tells of a probable murder:—"Some two months ago a gentleman by the name of John H. Martin, a resident of Johnson township, deposited $900 with Mr. Titton, of Montezuma, and promised to call for it the next Saturday, this being Tuesday. He then returned home, and on the following Friday morning he left home on foot, taking a satchel containing clothes with him. Since then he has not been heard from. His continued absence, together with the fact that he was known to have considerable money, aroused a fear that he had been foully dealt with. One day last week Sheriff Carr, per authority, searched the person and premises of a Mr. ——, who resides in the same building, or near it, with Martin. Titton's receipt for the $900 was found in the possession of the accused, who claimed that he found it near Shunk river. A box of ashes, securely nailed up, was also found, and in these ashes were found bones, which, upon examination of two or three physicians, deputed to examine them, proved to be human bones, while the third decided that they were not. Accused claimed that he had been using some old spoiled meat for fuel."

### SWINDLERS.

**How Pittsburg Business Men Were Duped.**

The Pittsburg *Republic* of Tuesday last says:—About two months since two men made their appearance in this city, and opened a commission and produce store on Ferry street, under the firm name of R. E. Owens & Co. The bunding had been unoccupied for some time, and the neighbors were gratified when they were informed by the firm that they intended to carry on an extensive business. The store-room was refitted, and in a few days afterwards the establishment was filled with apparently a full stock of goods in their line, consisting of bacon, cheese, butter, eggs, etc. After they had been in business a few days they called upon several of their neighbors, and succeeded in securing loans of small sums of money, which were repaid with commendable promptitude. They were, to all appearance, enjoying a good trade, and considerable surprise was created in the neighborhood a few mornings ago, when the store remained closed after business hours. The owner of the building was advised of the circumstance, and his suspicions being aroused he concluded to visit the premises. The door was opened, and an investigation disclosed the fact that the tierces and cheese boxes were empty; the entire stock in trade consisting of three damaged cheeses, two crocks of butter, and a barrel of suspicious-looking eggs. A pair of scales and an iron safe completed the inventory. Before the landlord had recovered from his surprise a Liberty street merchant arrived with a bill for several hundred barrels of flour. Upon being informed of the condition of affairs the merchant took immediate measures towards having the stock seized for his benefit, but the Deputy Sheriff, after inspecting the assets, declined to make a seizure, as they would hardly pay the costs. In the meantime the number of creditors increased, a tobacconist on Fourth street, being anxious for the payment of a claim incurred by the firm in the purchase of a lot of cigars, and a poor woman who keeps a crockery store in the vicinity, for $40 worth of goods which she had sold them on the previous day on credit. It has since been ascertained that their operations were quite extensive, and that a large number of Liberty and Wood street merchants are on the list of victims, the total amount being variously estimated at from $5000 to $10,000. It is also stated that the Express Company advanced money on two tons of butter, which they alleged was in transitu between this city and New York. The parties represented themselves to be residents of Chicago, and men of means. Upon their arrival here they called upon one of our principal manufacturers, and inquired as to the standing of our city banks, stating that they were about to embark in business, and desired to place on deposit several thousand dollars. The information they asked for was given, when they selected a bank, but unfortunately for the creditors they neglected to make a deposit. The senior member of the late firm is apparently about forty-five years of age, and the junior thirty.

### LUDICROUS.

**A Laughable Contretemps at a Colored Party.**

The Detroit *Free Press* gives the subjoined account of a most ludicrous catastrophe which occurred at a colored festival that came off in a gymnasium hall in that city on Monday evening last:—"The colored population assembled were enjoying themselves hugely. The ivory shone resplendent, the lasses were in delight, and the gemmen of color could not show off one half the joy they felt on the occasion. They ached to find new means of displaying their ecstacy, and, with it, their agility. At last some one discovered the ladder which extends across the hall for exercise in hanging by the hands, and moving back and forth by these means. Several ambitious young fellows instantly set off and exercised in this way for some time; but, as the table of refreshments was set immediately underneath, the sport was forbidden. But the temptation was too great to be resisted, and the chance of display too good to be lost, and pretty soon Pomp Smith, a coon of large proportions, seizing his opportunity, set off swinging himself across the hall, suspended by his arms, from round to round of the ladder. He was discovered just as he had reached a point over the centre of the table, and ordered back, but, determined to go through, he redoubled his energies and struck out boldly. An instant and he lost hold by one hand—a struggle to regain his grasp loosened the grip of the other hand, and, quick as lightning, and with the weight of a thunderbolt, to the consternation and dismay of the gazing multitude, the white of every eye by this time being turned up "to see what all de fuss was about," Pompey fell spank into the middle of the well-filled table, flat on his back. His posterior parts crashed into the gorgeous glass centre-piece, breaking it into smithereens, one foot kicked a turkey into the crowd, the other landed a pie into the lap of an ebony damsel; the head of the fallen body bounced into a dish of ice cream, while the frantic hands and arms did desperate work into dishes and eatables all around. A frontic shriek of dismay rent the air for blocks around; imprecations, cries, and laughter followed, and an indescribable scene of confusion filled the hall. "Git out o' dat grub, you culled cus!" yelled the waiter. 'Oh, Lord!" shrieked Dinah, "de dinnus's dun gone spiled, fo' shu;" and a thousand other lamentations and ejaculations were heard in intermingled confusion. At last the overpowering ludicrousness of the situation burst upon the party; they forgot their losses and the scene around them, and burst into the wildest guffaws of boisterous laughter. Pen or pencil could not do justice to the scene. It could only be appreciated by an eye-witness.

### FRANCE.

**An Extraordinary Election Scene.**

The *Bulletin International* of Nimes, France, has the following account of some strange proceedings:—"Scarcely was the hall filled by the voters than the Police Commissioner, followed by some of his subordinates, entered, and, addressing the proprietor of the building, summoned him to disperse the meeting. The latter, feeling he was acting in accordance with the law, refused; whereupon a discussion, which lasted eight or ten minutes, ensued; during which the liberal candidate, M. Cazot, entered and was loudly cheered. He immediately ascended the hustings and protested energetically against the presence of the Police Commissioner in the hall, at the same time demanding that perfect tranquility should be maintained, which injunction was strictly obeyed. Not a disloyal cry was uttered; merely observations were heard such as '*Plus de candidats officiels*,' 'We shall all vote,' etc.

"At this juncture a door at the lower end of the building opened, and a strong detachment of military, accompanied by a dense crowd, entered. M. Cazot was taken by the collar, and committed to the charge of four privates. M. Baragnon was captured by the Police Commissioner himself, and by an officer with a drawn sword. M. Guillou, the proprietor of the hall, an aged man, with one leg, was seized and carried off, without either his crutch or hat! Several other arrests meanwhile were made whilst the principal actors were being thus made prisoners. One gentleman, M. Ganier, received a sabre thrust in the side. Outside the building the troops were in line, and the Riot act was read three times to the crowd, which, considering prudence to be the better part of valor, quietly dispersed. The Procureur-Imperial now made his appearance, and went up to the prisoners, who were each guarded by four privates. M. Cazot and M. Guillon protested that they had a right to hold a private meeting. 'Very well,' replied the Procureur-Imperial, 'this remains to be proved; you may retire. 'As you consider that you have arrested us legally, was the reply of these gentlemen, 'send us to prison.' 'No; go home; you are free.' Accordingly MM. Cazot, Guillou, and Baragnon were turned into the street."

The following version of the affair is given by the *Courrier du Gard*:—"M. Breton, owner of a house in the Place de l'Oratoire, had let the ground floor of his premises for the holding of an electoral meeting. He was informed that as the law forbade such assemblies within five days of the voting, that which was announced could not be tolerated. Notwithstanding that warning, about a thousand persons entered M. Breton's house towards 9 in the evening, on presentation of a card or paper. A large number of others were stationed out-side. The Central Commissary of Police, followed by several of his subordinates, made his appearance in the assembly, and invited all the parties present to withdraw. Cries of 'Turn them out!' 'Down with the police!' were raised repeatedly, accompanied by a declaration that the meeting should not be dissolved except by the force of bayonets. After having for some time endeavored with a moderation and a propriety which cannot be contested, to persuade the persons present to leave, the Commissary at length decided on calling for the aid of a detachment of the garrison. On the troops appearing the building was cleared, but not without some resistance."

### HAYTI.

**Insurgents Surround Cape Haytien—Victory of Normil Over the Government Troops.**

The New York *Herald*'s correspondent, writing from Kingston, Jamaica, July 30, says:—

By the arrival of the Alma to-day from Cape Hayti, in four days, I learn that the place is surrounded by the revolutionists, and that communication with the interior had been cut off, so that neither coffee nor log wood can find its way to the coast for shipment. As a result of this vessels cannot find cargoes. Advices have already gone to the United States to countermand the sailing of vessels for Haytien ports with provisions, as no return cargo can be furnished. Three vessels from the States, laden, have arrived in Kingston from Hayti, having been unable to there unload their cargoes.

The next news from Port au Prince is to the 25th, brought by her Britannic Majesty's steamer Mudlet, which arrived at Port Royal on the evening of the 28th. Early on the morning of July 23 General Normil quitted his portion of the insurgents' lines around Port au Prince, evacuating the Lighthouse and Carrefours, and hurriedly proceeded to Petit Goave, arriving there the same evening. The place was and has been for some time in the possession of the reactionists, or interior partisans of Salnave. These Normil attacked at once, and after a long and desperately contested engagement he remained master of the field and of the town. The loss was heavy on both sides. In his abandonment of Carrefours Normil had to leave behind three pieces of artillery for want of transportation. The cannon were spiked and otherwise rendered unserviceable. The same day Salnave's forces occupied Carrefours, and of course found the spiked guns. A highly self laudatory and bombastic proclamation was thereupon published by his sable Excellency, informing the people of Hayti in particular and mankind in general what mighty trophies had been captured by his army. On the same day (July 23) Salnave, emboldened by his reoccupation of Carrefours, made an attack upon the positions of General Faubert, taking 1500 picked men with him and leading the assault in person. Defeat, and not success as he anticipated, was his reward. After losing many of his best soldiers he had to abandon his enterprise and return to his fortifications. The main fighting on this occasion was done in and about the village of La Coupe. Unaware of the fall of Petit Goave, the commander of the Government corvette Sylvain (late Twenty-second December) on July 24 steamed into the port, when the revolutionists attacked the vessel and captured her. This is a hard blow to Salnave's fortunes, and materially lessens his chances of success. The insurgents are likely now to endeavor to shut up Port au Prince on the seaside from the outer world, as they have done on the land side.

General John Lynch, the famous Cacos leader, has had the whole forces of the revolution placed under his command. This has been done in order to promote a unity of action, hitherto lacking in the military actions of the insurgents. General Lynch, not being an aspirant for the Presidency, and the main leaders, Nissage-saget, Hector, and Faubert, each coveting the position, the selection made is no doubt a judicious one, such as will preclude the personal jealousies that would have resulted had either of the other three generals been selected. Despite this wise action towards a concentration of their efforts the insurgents are not prospering as they had reason to expect a few weeks ago. Great discontent exists among the men of the line because of the slow and unsatisfactory progress of the siege of Port-au-Prince, and many are daily deserting. On the other hand the cause of Salnave is looming up. The lower classes of the capital—the women particularly—are very enthusiastic in their support of his claims, while in the interior he is gaining in popularity. The Piquets are very active in his behalf.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

**The Ministerial Crisis—Attack of the Paraguayans on a Brazilian Iron-clad.**

By the arrival of the Mississippi from Rio de Janeiro, at New York last night, we have South American dates in detail of our cable despatches, to July 26.

On the 11th ult., a divergency having occurred between his Majesty the Emperor and the Zachatias Ministry, upon the question of the Emperor's selection of Conselheiro Salles Torres Homem, the Ministry resolved to resign, and as it persisted in its determination the resignation was finally accepted on the 14th. His Majesty then instructed the Visconce de Itaborahy, conservative, to organize a Ministry and on the 16th the decrees of appointment were signed.

On the 17th the programme of the new ministry was declared, acknowledging the need of some reforms, but postponing their consideration, and asking the Chamber of Deputies to proceed at once to vote the supplies, indispensable in the present condition of the Treasury. But a vote of want of confidence was at once proposed by Senor Jose Bonifacio, and, after a short debate, in which the ministry declared that it would accept the motion as equivalent to a refusal to give supplies, it was carried in the same session by 85 to 10, all the liberals uniting against the ministry. On Saturday, the 18th, the decree of dissolution was signed, and on Monday the Chamber of Deputies was formally dissolved. As none of the estimates had passed both Chambers the new Ministry remains without parliamentary authorization to meet the expenditure of the country, and will therefore have to resort to the measures which the constitution provides for such a contingency. The first measure undoubtedly must be the immediate issue of more paper money, as the demands upon the treasury are large and pressing, and cannot be delayed longer.

On the morning of the 9th the Paraguayans made the attempt on the Brazilian iron-clads at Tayi, of which deserters had previously given warning. On that morning, before sunrise, twenty or so canoes, laden with some three hundred Paraguayans, dropped down to Tayi, and, although seen, threw themselves boldly upon the casemate gunboat Barroso and the monitor Rio Grande, which were anchored in front of the fort. The low deck of the monitor was gained by them, but as the Paraguayans could not readily gain entrance into the tower, the loss among the assailants on board was severe. The unofficial accounts state that six were killed and wounded on her, including her captain, Antonio Joaquim, killed, and Lieutenant Eichbarne, chief pilot of the squadron, wounded, with loss of an arm. The fight lasted for hours, but the crew of the Barroso were successful in beating off her assailants, while those on the deck of the Rio Grande were swept off her by the fire which the batteries of Tayi opened upon them as soon as it was possible to distinguish foe from friend. Eight canoes were reported sunk, twelve taken with many prisoners, and the Paraguayans killed were numerous.

The reports were that Timbo was to be carried on the 10th, and that an assault on Humaita would take place immediately after. A Paraguayan ambuscade in the Chaco is reported to have been cut to pieces, losing one hundred killed. The latest returns of the Presidential election in the Argentine Confederation give Sarmiento, 89; Elizalde, 32; Urquiza, 16; and of the Vice-Presidential, Alsina, 84; Pannero, 55. Urquiza was mobilizing the national guard of Entre Rios, and was said to have 16 000 in arms, but had declared that it was only to guard against the possible entry of General Emilio Mitre, who was at Goya, on the frontier, with Government troops. At Rosario and in the interior of Santa Fe forces were in arms against the Government.

### MEXICO.

**Her Relations with the United States—Views of General Grant.**

The Washington correspondent of the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Journal*, of August 18, says:—

It is understood here that Rosecrans objects strenuously to certain features of his instructions with regard to Mexican affairs. The surmise is made that two points are adroitly presented; one intended to hold the republican Juarez administration responsible for some of the Thurlow Weed-Clarence Seward speculations under the empire. There is an Imperial Express Company, a street railway system, railroad and telegraph contracts, etc., in which the New York speculators were greatly interested. Another point is reported to look towards efforts for the cession of a portion of Northern Mexico.

It will be remembered that very soon after the surrender of the Rebel armies General J. M. Schoneld, now Secretary of War, visited Europe, ostensibly on leave of absence. He was gone nearly twelve months, and spent most of the time at the Austrian and French capitals. The General was accompanied by two aids-de-camp, which was to the more observing regarded as evidence that his visit was not merely private, but had some semi official significance, military or otherwise. The truth is the General was sent to Europe on a diplomatic mission, with a view to induce the withdrawal of the foreign troops then sustaining Maximilian. They were withdrawn. The mission was suggested, urged, and arranged by General Grant, shortly after the following letter was written by him to the President:—

GALENA, Ill., Sep ember 1, 1865.—His Excellency, A. Johnson, President:—Seven weeks' absence from Washington, and all intercourse with all parties and classes of people has convinced me that there is but one opinion as to the duty of the United States towards Mexico, or, rather, the usurpers in that country. All agree that, besides a yielding of the long proclaimed Monroe doctrine, non-intervention in Mexican affairs will lead to an expensive and bloody war hereafter or a yielding of territory now possessed by us. To let the empire of Maximilian be established on our frontier is to permit an enemy to establish himself who will require a large standing army to watch. Military stations will be at points remote from supplies, and therefore expensive to keep. The trade of an empire will be lost to our commerce, and Americans, instead of being the most favored people of the world throughout the length and breadth of this continent, will be scoffed and laughed at by their adjoining neighbors both North and South—the people of the British provinces and of Mexico. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

It is reported there was some opposition, indirect, at least, from Mr. Seward to General Schofield's mission. By the way, it may be a fact worth remembering hereafter that the French Emperor offered the prize aimed at in the Imperial Mexican scheme to the Austrian Archduke three years before the latter actually accepted it. This appears from recent Franco-Mexican papers now being prepared by a prominent French publicist, who was Maximilian's confidential correspondent in Paris. The latter appeared in Mexico in the summer or fall of 1862. It is known that he was a party to the scheme in 1861. Three years before that would locate the plan's inception some time in 1859.

**The Disturbances in Sonora.**

The New York *Times* correspondent writing from Vera Cruz, Aug. 4, says:—

As a heading for news from Mexico you would do well to stereotype something like this:—"New Pronunciamentos—Prisoners Captured and Shot by Government Troops—Prisoners Shot by Revolutionists—Pillage—Plunder—Robbery—Rape—Arson—Murder," etc. You might add any other crimes enumerated in the Divine decalogue, or in the penal codes of civilized nations, and an impartial correspondent from this unfortunate country would have no difficulty in liberally filling the bill at least once a month. I have only time to give at present a hasty report of what I have heard and gathered from the newspapers. Those from the capital are to the 30th ult. In Sonora the revolutionists are reported to have come to grief. The band raised and commanded by Salvador Vasquez, which had commenced to perform "some exploits" in the way of pillaging and stealing, was surprised and routed by the Government troops in the town of Oputo. All the plunder of the enemy, with twenty-four prisoners—all natives of Chihuahua—remained in the hands of the victors. Salvador Vasquez and the two lesser ringleaders, Jose Chacon and Anastasio Vargas, were, of course, immediately shot. Vasquez was formerly in the service of Maximilian. The troops which defeated him were the National Guard, of Ariape. The *Prensa*, of Guadalaxara, states that on the 15th ult. Cuidad Guzman was threatened by a considerable band of insurgents; that nearly all the people were under arms, and that fears were entertained that many of them would join the revolutionists. From Cordova intelligence has been received of a skirmish at Paso del Macho between men of the State Police and some forty or fifty insurgents; the latter, it is said, were defeated with a loss of two killed and three wounded, and had retired to Camaron, where they stole all the horses they could find. They also attempted (but failed) to surprise one of the stores of Colonel Heredia, where another skirmish occurred. A force of cavalry and infantry under Colonel Jimenez had left Cordova in pursuit. Three officers of the insurgents had been captured at Bagres. One of them proved to be Norberto Gonzales, who lately issued a pronunciamento at San Antonio de los Martinez, and who assassinated Colonel Lelja and officer Gutierrez.

—The Du Quoin (Ill.) *Tribune* says that owing to the dissatisfaction among the Democracy of that section of the State at the selection by their party of the "blood-thirsty rioter," Horatio Seymour, as their candidate for the Presidency, there are numbers of them forsaking the party and joining the Republicans, the more prominent of which it names Mr. Bloodgood, formerly an active and influential member of that party, and also Captain Cunningham, the father-in-law of General Logan, and Colonel Robert Hunley, both of Williamson county.

—The Louisville *Journal* wants to know why Wade Hampton and N. B. Forrest are not as good any day as Phil Sheridan or Bill Sherman. Because they each committed, not long ago, the crime of treason, and one of them, if not both, added to it the most barbarous violation of the laws of war.

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

**The Military Troubles in Washington—The English Cricketers—Contemplated Prize-Fight.**

**Financial and Commercial**

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### FROM WASHINGTON.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

**The Riot of the Colored Zouaves.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The examination of the colored Zouaves for rioting a week ago while a company of them from Georgetown were on their way to the Capitol to relieve guard over the remains of Thaddeus Stevens, has been concluded. Three were fined for disorderly conduct, and sixteen others were required to give from $300 to $500 bail for a further hearing at Court.

**Ocean Disaster.**

The United States Consul at London reports that John W. Thomson, of Calais, Maine, and John O'Conner, of Brooklyn, New York, have been brought to that port, having been picked up at sea about forty miles S. W. by S. of the island of Nevis, their vessel, the Squirrel, of Port Washington, having been lost on the coral reefs near Barbadoes.

### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, August 21—A. M.—Consols, for money 93⅜, and for account 93⅜. U. S. Five-twenties, 71⅛; Great Western, 38¼; Illinois Central, 90½; Erie Railroad, 32.

To-morrow will be observed as a holiday, and there will be no quotations of stocks.

FRANKFORT, August 21—A. M.—United States bonds closed last night at 75¼.

PARIS, Aug. 21—A. M.—The Bourse is quiet; Rentes closed last night at 70f. 47c. The bullion in the Bank has decreased since last week 23,060,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—A. M.—Cotton firmer and more active. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 100,000 bales, whereof 23,000 were for export, and 13,000 bales for speculation. The stock on hand is 510,000 bales, including 215,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 9d. Wheat is declining.

Petroleum is quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 21—A. M.—Sperm oil, £89.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, August 21—P. M.—Consols unchanged. Erie Railroad heavy at 30¼; Great Western, 38; Illinois Central, 90½. United States Five-twenties 71⅛.

LIVERPOOL, August 21—P. M.—Cotton firmer and more active; prices tending upward. Middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 10¾d. The sales will reach 18,000 bales.

Provisions—Bacon, 54s. Pork firm. Lard quiet. Turpentine declined to 26s. 6d.

ANTWERP, August 21—P. M.—Petroleum quiet at 51f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, August 21—P. M.—(Second despatch)—Cotton is still advancing. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer, and better prices are realized. This imparts additional firmness to cotton here. The total stock of cotton at sea bound here is 722,000 bales, of which only 6000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs heavy. Red Wheat, 10s. 6d. Flour, 27s. Corn, 34s. The market is easier.

Cheese quiet. All other articles unchanged.

### FROM EUROPE.

**Departure of the English Cricketers—An International Match.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The eleven select cricketers of England, to sail for New York September 2d, arriving about the 12th proximo, have made appointments as follows:

During the first week of their arrival they will play matches against two selected "twenty-two's" from various clubs in the State of New York and the city of New York and its environs.

During the second week they play matches in Montreal with "twenty-two's" selected from the officers of her Majesty's regiments and from various Canadian Cricket Clubs.

In the third week they play two matches in the neighborhood of Boston against "twenty-two's" selected from the Massachusetts Cricket Clubs.

The fourth week will be given to Philadelphia, where they will meet the American cricketers again who made the best stand and played the best matches against the English cricketers in 1858 of any of that series.

The fifth week will be given to New York, when, possibly, they may be induced to enter into a contest with an American nine at the Americanized English game of rounders, alias base ball, for which the former party refused the offer of $5000 to play a game on the Fashion Course.

There is considerable speculation among the leading English cricketers here on the coming events, which it is fully expected will end in a series of victories for "The Eleven."

### FROM BALTIMORE.

**The Contemplated Fight Between Collyer and Edwards.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—The contemplated Mill between Sam Collyer and William Edwards is the absorbing topic now among the fancy, who are here in crowds from the Northern cities. Both pugilists are said to be in elegant trim, but bets are two to one on Collyer. Edwards is the most scienced, but never fought, and cannot stand pounding so well. The fight takes place somewhere on the Virginia shore of the Potomac on Monday. The combatants and friends will leave here in a steamer chartered by John English.

John T. Sumwalt, a prominent citizen, died yesterday.

The Relief Commissioners for sufferers by the flood announce that they want no more donations.

—Prussia and China—each has had its Berlin game.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, August 21, 1868.

There is rather more demand for money, and the rates are higher. Call loans rule at 4@6 per cent. on Government bonds and miscellaneous securities. First-class mercantile paper is scarce and ranges from 6@8 per cent. per annum. The stock market was very dull this morning, but prices generally were rather firmer. Government securities were weak and unsettled. 1864 5-20s sold at 108⅜, no change. 113¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for 10-40s; 113 for 1862 5-20s; 107⅞ for July, 1865, 5-20s; 111 for 1865 5-20s; 107¼ for 1867 5-20s; and 107⅞ for 1868 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¼, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54½@54¾, no change, and Camden and Amboy at 129½, no change; 44¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 68 for Morristown; 55¼ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 33¾ for Catawissa preferred, and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 71 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 14 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 61 for Girard; 31¼ for Manufacturers'; 73¼ for City; 43½ for Consolidation; and 62 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 20¾, a slight advance; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 18½ for preferred do., 33 for Morris Canal, 90 for Morris Canal preferred, 14 for Susquehanna Canal, and 47 for Delaware Division.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $200 Pa 6s, 3series | 105¾ | 40 sh Shamok Cl | 57½ |
| $600 do | 105⅝ | 100 sh Read R | 49 45 |
| $500 Hun & B 1 Tm | 62 | 200 do | 49 45 |
| $2000 Len 6s gold | 87½ | 100 do | 49 45 |
| 1 sh Penna R | 53½ | 100 do | 49 45 |
| 10 sh Leh V R | 54½ | 100 do | 49 45.48 1-16 |
| 100 sh Leh N | 20¾ | 100 do | 49 45 |

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 144⅜ | 11·03 A. M | 144⅜ |
| 10·01 " | 144 | 11·25 " | 144⅜ |
| 10·12 " | 144⅜ | 11·37 " | 144⅜ |
| 10·17 " | 144 | 11·55 " | 144⅜ |
| 10·35 " | 144⅜ | 12·00 " | 144⅜ |
| 10·39 " | 144⅜ | 12·20 P. M. | 144⅜ |
| 10·48 " | 144⅜ | 12·30 " | 144⅜ |
| 10·54 " | 144⅜ | | |

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109@109¼; 3 days, 109¾@109⅞. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 17½@5f. 16¼; 3 days, 5f. 15@5f. 13¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113¾@114; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 108¾@109; do., 1865, 111@111½; 5-20s, July, 107⅞@107¾; do., 1867, 107¼@107⅝; do., 1868, 107⅝@107¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108⅞. Gold, 144⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1862, 113@113⅛; do., 1864, 108⅝@109; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1867, new, 107⅜@107½; do., 1868, 107⅜@108; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; do., September, 1865, 119; do. October, 1865, 118⅛. Gold, 144⅛@144¼. Silver, 136@138.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Aug. 21.—The Flour Market continues dull, but prices are without quotable change. The demand is limited to the wants of the home consumers, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8 50@9 for extras; $9 50@11 50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9 50 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a moderate inquiry for prime Wheat, which is scarce, but other descriptions are neglected. Sales of 3000 bushels red at $2 30@2 40 for fair and prime. Rye may be quoted at $1 65@1 70 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet; sales of yellow at $1 23@1 25; and 1500 bushels Western mixed at $1 22@1 24; the latter rate for choice. Oats are without material change; sales 5000 bushels new Ohio at 70 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $36 ₱ ton.

Whisky is in good demand, with sales at 70c. ₱ gallon in bond.

—Dr. Vermilye, of New York, is called the wealthiest clergyman in the United States.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....77 | 11 A. M.....79 | 2 P. M.....80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Guiana, Holmes, Rotterdam, C. G. Van Horn, Barque Jessie, Grant, Genoa, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig H. S. Emery, Fitts, Sagua, Geo. G. Carson & Co.
Schr T. Simmickson, Dickerson, Boston, Simmickson & Co.
Schr J. Burley, Williams, Providence, do.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Lynn, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Francis French, Lippincott, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr T. J. Hill, Chase Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, Providence, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Quincy Point.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr A. Amsden, Bangs, 4 days from Stonington, Ct., with stone to captain.
Schr Bee, Lloyd, 4 days from Petersburg, in ballast to captain.
Schr Marcus Hunter, Orr, 8 days from St. Mary's, Ga. with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Joseph Segar, Ellis, 8 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Alexander, Wescott, from New Haven.
Schr L. A. Bennett, McAlinden, from New Haven.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, from Providence.
Schr Ellie L. Smith, Smith, from Salem.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Quincy Point.
Schr S. M. Gibson, Bartlett, from Boston.
Steamer W. Whilden, Riggins, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Henry L. Shriver, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

## Affairs in Tennessee.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The picture presented by our Tennessee correspondent of the condition of affairs in that State, is not calculated to allay apprehension or to reconcile us to the temper of the Southern malcontents. Stories of outrage have not been rare for some time past. They have been circumstantial, have on all essential points been verified, and have been sufficient to prove a near approach to social and industrial disorganization. The statement we print this morning differs from these only in its comprehensiveness. It groups facts derived from all parts of the State, and fastens upon disloyal persons and organizations the responsibility for a crisis not many degrees removed from civil war. What some have supposed to be incidental in its character, and confined to particular localities, is shown to be common to nearly all sections, and to be the product of an inveterate hostility to the authority and friends of the Union.

Color appears to be less a crime in Tennessee than loyalty. The negroes suffer first, of course. Their weakness invites violence, and their terror keeps them from proclaiming its exercise. They are wronged, robbed, even murdered, with almost complete impunity. The boldness which has marked some of the outrages seems, indeed, to indicate a paralysis of civil authority, for which a parallel may be sought in the disastrous dawn of Kansas. White loyalists, moreover, suffer scarcely less. Social ostracism they might outlive, though that is bad enough. But they are maltreated, stripped of property, flogged, and sometimes killed, and in a general way are denied the exercise of their rights as citizens. If they arraign the perpetrators of crimes, or attempt the formation of Republican organizations, they do so at the peril of their lives. If they attend Republican demonstrations, they are compelled to travel by by-paths and at night to escape assassination.

In this epitome of the position of loyal families in the State we are not sketching from imagination. We mention facts which the local press either suppresses, or distorts or publishes imperfectly, because it is for the most part in the hands of Rebels. When one leading journal of Memphis bids its readers "set the law at defiance," and another rebukes the Ku-Klux for not having "the hearts of radicals on their daggers," and when the most widely circulated papers of the State share these feelings, the chance of a fair hearing for martyrs to Unionism, be they white or black, is exceedingly slight. Our correspondent testifies, however, whereof he knows, and his version of the case is in the main sustained by the inquiries of a committee of the local Legislature.

The first effect of this disturbed condition is upon the property and industry of the State. In its natural advantages—its soil, climate, resources of the forest and the mine, and in its geographical position—it has no superior in the Union. But how long will Northern men continue to go there, or being there will remain, at the risk of being hunted by outlaws or robbed of the means they propose to employ? The mere stoppage of immigration would be a calamity, but it is inevitable unless lawlessness be put down. Loyal settlers are driven out, or leave to seek security elsewhere. Business is brought to a stand-still, and the value of property experiences a large and constant depreciation. In the nature of things it must be so. And there can be no amendment until the issue raised by the disaffected in Tennessee be disposed of summarily.

The danger for the moment seen is that of local collisions. The Unionists of the South are peaceful, but they are not cowards. They ask simply the safety which the law is supposed to guarantee, and the liberty to exercise their rights and pursue their vocations, to which white and black are entitled. But the time is evidently coming in which they may be compelled to defend themselves against Ku-klux and all other outlaws. It were better they should be spared the trial. It were more desirable by far that punishment should be meted out by the State authorities, with the aid of the militia, if necessary. Still the risk exists. The loyal part of the population will not always permit the disloyal to brand and banish at will; and out of this latent determination may spring the organized strife which not a few anticipate. The Democratic leaders predict a conflict as a result of any attempt of the Executive to insure protection and punishment; but his course ought to be clear, regardless of consequences. We are not among the admirers of Governor Brownlow. As between the law and its violators, however, or between Union men adhering to the law and disloyal men setting the law at defiance, there is no room for hesitation, no time for parley.

We wish we could believe that these things are confined to Tennessee. But they are not. Passion may be more intense there than in States more recently reconstructed; the elements of strife may be nearer the explosive point; but that they abound, with greater or less force, in several other parts of the South, is unfortunately incontestable. In Texas, Rebel lawlessness is not a whit less aggressive than in Tennessee; and Governor Warmouth's appeal for Federal help proves that Louisiana is not much better. There, as in the districts described in our Nashville correspondence, violence and murder, as penalties of attachment to the Union, are events of frequent occurrence. And the same state of things will be reproduced in Georgia, if Cobb and other Democratic leaders find followers vile enough to do their bidding.

It is impossible to read Cobb's recent harangue without feeling that his spirit is as proscriptive, as murderous as that of any common Ku-Klux cut-throat. And as with Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury, so it is with others who are engaged with him in the canvass for Seymour and Blair. They do not onenly advise the killing of Unionists, but they do propose that they be treated like dogs, and if possible driven from Southern communities. They make no secret of their resolve to make the South too hot for whites who vote the Republican ticket; and as for the blacks, they are to be starved, or by some other means coerced into the ranks of the Democracy. If there is any difference between these denunciations and incendiary counsels of Georgia planters and the acts of Tennessee ruffianism, it is in degree only. Both are in their nature identical.

## All's Well That Ends Well.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette.*

A very large controversy over a very small subject has sprung up in the Second Ohio District. The real question at issue there is whether a renegade Republican shall be elected under false pretenses by the Democrats whom he has joined, or whether a true Republican, whose consistent fidelity and zeal in the Republican organization during and since the war are recognized on all hands, shall be elected on the regular platform, and after the regular nomination of his party

From this question we do not propose to be diverted. Small side issues—eagerly pressed by opponents anxious to shift the scene of contest—as to what may or may not have been the views of the Republican nominee at the outbreak or through the early months of the war, deserve very little attention. What has seemed necessary to refute the slanders on the Republican candidate, from time to time we have published, and we give, this morning, a careful statement from Democratic authority, that of itself effectually disposes of them. And now we have done.

The pother on either side in this small controversy is wonderful. We have cards and counter cards; statements of special reporters, and extracts dug from the musty files of forgotten country newspapers. A paper which believes the war was wrong and boasts that it so believed all through the war, objects to the Republican candidate that he continued for a few months of its way of thinking! A paper which has consistently advocated the right of secession objects to the Republican candidate that at the outbreak of the war he retained for a little while some of its notions! A paper which is committed at once to the financial follies of Pendleton, the hard money speeches of Seymour's opposition to the war while it lasted, and opposition to peace and reconstruction when it was ended, opposes a candidate in 1868 because it says he agreed with it for a few months in 1861! And over this the battle rages.

What a momentous thing it is, to be sure! Was Stevenson only a heathen man and a war Democrat in October, 1861?—hung be the heavens in black! Had he changed to the Republicans a month earlier?——

——"let the kettle to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoneer without,
The cannons to the heavens, the heavens to earth,"

Stevenson was Republican in September!

That Mr. Stevenson was a hearty, zealous Republican through the war, and that he has been so ever since, nobody questions or pretends to question. That he was as true to the Government and to the loyal people who sustained it in the dark days of Fredericksburg and the second Bull Run as in the bright days of Vicksburg and Atlanta and Cedar Creek, nobody questions or pretends to question. That he has since been faithful, while more than one trusted leader has proved faithless on the issues arising from the close of the war, nobody questions or pretends to question.

That is enough for us. We are fighting a battle for order or chaos at the South—for the reconstruction already accomplished, and peace and a settlement, or practical revolution. We do not propose to belittle it by further certificates that some of our candidates were a little more or a little less prompt in joining the Republican party in 1861, than the great mass of war Democrats, whose accession saved the Government.

During that life and death struggle of the nation we did not stop to make critical inquiry as to the antecedents of the men who volunteered to help us. Now that by their aid we have conquered we do not propose to become suddenly suspicious. We do not go back over the field peeking about to see whether our recruits gave some serious thought to their action, and hesitated a little before breaking loose from party ties.

But we *do* remember some who, under the pressure of aroused public sentiment, were shamed or frightened into a counterfeit pretense of devotion to the country, but at the first convenient opportunity, deserted again to the enemy in the hour of the country's sorest peril. Of such were the conductors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Leprous with the infamy of that desertion, they have no power now to fasten stigmas upon loyal Democrats who came to the aid of the nation about the time they betrayed it.

## The Antiquity of Radical Criminality.

*From the Washington National Intelligencer.*

There is a mysterious but inevitable affinity between atrocity which is systematic, and the enthusiasm naturally attendant upon pseudo religious sentiment. False religion no sooner allies itself with the passions than it inspires refinements of wrong, and invents perversions of conscience; and such crime no sooner grows methodical than it persuades itself that it is sanctified by the Deity. This unnatural and terrible combination of things occupying the extreme poles of the constitution of man, is undoubtedly the sign of a stage of sin, at which the conscience, debauched by the passions, wantons through the mind. Ages of blood, of torture, of hypocrisy, and of imposture, in all climes, and among all peoples, testify with bitter intensity the excuse of the atheists of the last century for the unwarrantable charge, that religion itself was an evil, and the priestly office the curse of mankind.

The universality of this hateful reciprocity between deliberate crime and materialized religion demonstrates its seat, independently of conditions, deep in the heart of man. The insatiable greed, the merciless humiliation of the weak, the remorseless cruelty of those who go under the name of Radical toward the Southern people, is charitably and generally imputed to excess of loyalty, intemperate patriotism, and fanatical devotion to ideas, all grounded in our own age, country, institutions, and political education. But it is, most evidently, quite otherwise. The circumstances of the rise, the outbreak, the conduct, and the fall of the rebellion have had very little influence on the dreadful spirit which has covered ten States with general calamity, inflicted gratuitous sorrow upon every individual inhabiting them, and actually tended to coerce them back into barbarism. The age and country did, indeed, furnish the words wherewith the cant—without which the tongue of common speech would dissolve the fatal self-delusion—was forged; but the cant itself, ancient as falsehood, was the same which defiles all history with its abominable distillations from mingled murder and blasphemy. The gigantic instance of our own very day cannot be distinguished in substance from one which disgusts us across a tract of time beginning hundreds of years before Christ. If the following were a fable, who but the radicals of to-day would be recognized as figured by it?

In Persia there is a mountain on whose side, three hundred feet from the plain, is carved in the solid rock the celebrated inscription in which Darius commemorates his exploits in subduing, as ours in punishing, a rebellion in his empire. Modern penetration has resolved the strange characters, and interpreted the effigies of the king and his captive. Sitrantachmes, the rebel, stands abject, a symbol of the subdued rebellion, before the proud and successful monarch, while overhead a figure represents the great God—Ormuzd—to the Persians. Below is the inscription. This is some of it:—

"By the grace of Ormuzd, I am king. Ormuzd has granted me empire. Ormuzd brought help to me. By the grace of Ormuzd my troops entirely defeated the Rebel army, and took Sitrantachmes and brought him before me. Then I cut off his nose and ears. He was kept chained at my door. All the kingdom beheld him. Afterwards I crucified him at Arbela. * * Thou whoever mayst be king hereafter, exert thyself to put down lying; the man who may be rebellious, him entirely destroy."

This inscription, without its frightful simplicity, is written in every measure of the radical party, and the country has been convulsed for three years by their attempts to inject it into the Constitution of the United States. Ormuzd is their God, Darius their exemplar, and the South their Sitrantachmes.

Will the people longer be governed by the Bagistan inscription of Darius—the typical rebellion-punisher; or by their own matchless and beneficent Constitution?

## The New Democratic Organ.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

The Hon. Mark M. Pomeroy, the great Democratic editor and statesman of the West, has honored us with a copy of his "new national daily paper," the *Democrat*. We are glad to have an opportunity of congratulating Mr. Tilden and his friends "that they are about to have an organ that will force the fighting." We have been convinced that the disgust which the pure Democracy of New York felt for the *Herald* and the *World* would take expression in this form. It was impossible for a great party, a party of lusty, zealous, and bold men, to forever follow the uncertain leadership of the *Herald*, or to find comfort in the endless columns of twaddle which the hangers on of the Manhattan Club daily distil into the New York *World*. They have yearned for a leader like Pomeroy; and now Pomeroy comes among them, a Saul among Democratic prophets, and raises the banner of true Democracy in New York.

Mr. Pomeroy informs us that his paper will be "red hot;" that it will be "a true, reliable, out-and-out Democratic daily paper;" that it will be "the sharpest, plainest, most readable, best edited, and most interesting daily paper ever issued in America;" and that "it will persistently and unflinchingly advocate the equality of States or another war," He also assures us, that in arranging this platform, it is "with a full knowledge of the wants of the people, their sentiments, and demands." The difference between Mr. Pomeroy and the other Democratic editors is, that he is sincere. He claims to be a Democrat, and nothing else. A periodical writer recently made a sensation by publishing the history of "The Wickedest Man in New York"—Mr. John Allen of Water street. What Mr. Allen is to New York society, Mr. Pomeroy is to American journalism. He is the "Wickedest" editor in the country, and doesn't claim to be anything else. Mr. Allen makes his living by harboring prostitutes, selling "red-hot" liquor, having "red-hot" dances, and generally furnishing his guests with a "red-hot" entertainment. The consequence is that Mr. Allen is a beloved denizen of Water street, and on the high road to fortune. Mr. Pomeroy proposes to publish a "red-hot news paper." He will do justice to the virtues of Wilkes Booth; he will tell us of the loves of Grant among the Digger Indians, and about Butler's enormous larceny of spoons, and will illustrate the torments of the "gorilla Lincoln" as he "roasts in the lowest hell." Mr. John Allen, if he were to start a newspaper to rival Pomeroy, could not more aptly suit the Democratic taste. It is all very well for those curled darlings of the Manhattan Club, sodden with the fumes of Mr. Barlow's champagne, to write their rhetorical dribbles about the Constitution and the laws; but the true-hearted Democrat, the Democrat who goes to the polls and assists in swelling the great Democratic majority of New York, wants just such teaching as Mr. Pomeroy proposes to give him.

The only difficulty with Mr. Pomeroy's enterprise is, that about nine-tenths of the Democratic party cannot read. He is, therefore, very much in the position of Goldsmith who went to Holland to teach English, and upon arriving there found he could not talk Dutch. This is one reason for the confidential circulation of the *World*, although another is that, even if the masses of the Democracy could read the *World*, they would not be able to understand it. Mr. Pomeroy will meet this difficulty by printing abundant illustrations. We shall have pictures of Grant in every stage of intoxication; of Butler as "the Lowell Shyster," "spoon-thief," and "bank robber;" of the "gentleman" Booth in all the glory of his patriotic virtue; and of "Abe" Lincoln in all the merited agony of eternal pusishment. There are few Democrats so ignorant that they cannot understand a picture; and by this means the Wickedest Editor in America will succeed in instructing the Democracy in the tenets of their faith.

The advent of Mr. Pomeroy is a matter that more immediately concerns the *World*, the *Herald*, and the *Express* than it does the *Tribune*. At the same time, it is an event in New York journalism. It was something to know that we had Mr. John Allen in Water street, and that he represented a phase of metropolitan society. It is also something to know that we have Mr. Brick Pomeroy in journalism, and that he leads a mighty and well-disciplined party. As for the *World*, it serves no purpose either useful or ornamental, except to print the inexhaustible letters of George T. Curtis and the interminable speeches of Mr. Tilden. It would be a sad thing for Mr. Curtis not to have an organ; and Mr. Tilden in the agony of unreported speeches is a subject too dreadful for contemplation. But what will be their loss will be the gain of the party generally. The *Herald* is not in so much danger. Mr. Pomeroy has great genius, but Mr. Bennett, if the pinch comes, can teach him how to make a paper "so unmistakably Democratic that people will know what it means the first reading."

## The Presidential Contest—The Degradation of the Party Press—Some Specimen Bricks.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, who, although a fire-eater, has always been something of a philosopher, once upon a time, on the lower floor of Congress, thanked God that there was not a newspaper in his (the Accomac) District. He had seen enough of the vulgar personalities and scandalous accusations of the Richmond party press of that day to be thankful that there was no newspaper within the limits of his bailiwick. Nor, with all our "modern improvements" since that time, has party journalism, North or South, improved in the matter of decency. It is, as it was, a disgrace to the American press, and a scandal to the country. Appealing to the basest passions and prejudices of the baser sort, it shocks the moral sense of honest-thinking men. We give this morning, elsewhere in these columns, a specimen editorial from a leading Republican organ, and a sample from a very pretentious Democratic organ, and some other extracts, as illustrations of the reason why the aforesaid Wise, in his Chinese isolation, felt thankful to God that there was no newspaper in his Congressional District.

First we will glance at a leader from the New York *Tribune*, headed "Vallandigham on the Finances," in which these dainty passages occur to strengthen the argument:—"Mr. Vallandigham deliberately lies;" "Whoever controverts this is a foolish reckless liar;" "Any villain who now says they (the five-twenties) are payable in greenbacks would as readily say they should never be paid at all;" "Mr. Vallandigham says the bondholder paid only five hundred dollars for a bond calling for a thousand. Herein the villain lies no less basely than before." "Mr. Vallandigham says that he is in favor of 'one currency for all, and gold for all.' In this he lies as usual;" and so on, with "knavery," "swindling," "scoundrelism," and "indelible infamy," to the end of the chapter. These are pet phrases with the *Tribune* humanitarians. It was from the mild and benevolent Greeley that his party contemporary, Raymond, acquired the title of "The Little Villain," and the venerable Thurlow Weed the distinction of "The Old Villain." And we think it was to the "waterfowl" and patriarchal post of the *Post* that the *Tribune* censor called out, "You lie, villain, you lie!" Such is the philanthropy of our radical philosopher in discussing party politics. He scolds them like a very drab, and "as the old cock crows the young ones learn." Hence from the debasing lessons of their leading journals the general demoralization of the party press and the reeking corruption of our political parties.

Next we give a leading editorial from a prominent Copperhead organ—a great pretender to dignity and decorum as well as chop logic—an article headed "Insanity in the Seymour Family." In this article a certain statement of facts in reference to "insanity in the Seymour family" is, in a roundabout way, considered; but the facts are not denied. The advocate of Mr. Seymour undertakes rather to show that the danger of hereditary insanity is less to be feared in a public man than "beastly intoxication." For instance, it is urged that "to whatever ancestral tendencies Governor Seymour may be exposed, it will not be disputed that up to the present time he is a man of sound mind;" that "his faculties have never once been clouded or disordered or his self-control lost by beastly intoxication." Again, "he was never compelled by his incorrigible addiction to strong drink to resign a commission in the army to avoid dismissal" And yet again:—"Between a man who is not insane and one who is an inebriate, it is safer to rely on the mental soundness of the former than of the latter." Here, as an answer to a presumption of possible lunacy against Seymour from a Republican organ, we have a positive charge from a Democratic organ of "an incorrigible addiction to strong drink" against Grant. The same charge, however, in 1863, was brought up from Vicksburg against Grant by a committee of Partisanical Maine law men "to Honest Old Abe." And what was his reply? "Tell me, gentlemen, the favorite brand of his whisky, and I will send a barrel of it to every General in the army."

It would be a sorry state of affairs indeed, if, at this important epoch in our history, the American people were reduced in their choice of a President to a drunkard or a lunatic. But while it is simply impossible that any man with an intellect in any degree clouded or obscured could have given us the public record of General Grant of the last eight years, in the field and in the Cabinet, we think it morally certain that Horatio Seymour, in coming sound in mind out of the late Democratic National Convention, after being nominated in spite of himself, and on the Pendleton platform and by the Pendleton Escort, will be competent, if required, to run that gauntlet of the office-seekers at Washington which was the death of Harrison and Taylor. We fear, however, that, as with poor Pierce and Buchanan, Seymour, if elected, will be apt to fall into the hands of the old school of Southern fire-eaters—a misfortune which would be worse to himself and the country than lunacy or intoxication.

We are, however, dealing with the degradation of the party press. The extracts we lay before our readers in exposition of this deplorable degradation will account for the rise and advance into power in this country of the independent press—that class of public journals which have no favors to ask of party politicians or party juntas and no frowns to fear; journals which do not depend for their existence upon the rise or downfall of politicians or parties, but which rest for their support upon the independent thinking masses of the people, regardless of party. We have shown the demoralization of two of the leading party organs of this city. The *Sun*, the *Times*, and *Journal of Commerce* deserve to be mentioned as journals, independent or partisan, which pursue the discussion of public affairs and public men with a proper regard to decency and an enlightened constituency. The *Herald* has seen enough of political parties and party organs, and it has too long followed the path of an independent public opinion to become the slave and the follower at this late day of any party or any man.

## Law and Order in Washington.

*From the N. Y. World.*

If arithmetic were not a seditious science, and sight a disloil sense, we should have hopes of converting even the *Tribune* from the error of its ways. The letter we print to-day from Washington shows us how communities prosper which are under the control of the race which it is proposed to equalize with the free white men of the North, and to exalt above the free white men of the South. Negro legislation has been tried on a small scale at the national capital, and the consequence is that every department of the municipal government there is in a scandalous condition. The street lamps are left unlit, the fires which are set going by the carelessness of negroes in kitchens, are left to burn at their own sweet will by the carelessness of negroes in engine-houses; no ready money is forthcoming to meet the daily expenses even of the schools and the police, and criminals are left at large, unless they happen to be traitors to moral ideas, as well as to the social order. We are assured that a week's sojourn in that town would suffice to show, to any person fit to be without the walls of an idiot asylum, the impossibility of any department of things being even tolerably conducted which is put under control of the man and brother who is there held in check by the numerical predominance of the white race, but who, in some of the Southern States under the new order of things that the party which plumes itself upon being a party of progress proposes to establish there, is altogether unchecked.

If these things are done in the green tree, what may we not expect to be done in the dry? Luckily we are not left to analogy or to fancy to discover. The other day we published a letter from Hayti, where the experiment of the colored man's capacity for self-government has been tried for many years, and under auspices more favorable than can be hoped for it elsewhere. Washington is the blade, Savannah the ear, but for the full corn in the ear we must go to Port-au-Prince. There the policeman no longer keeps up a pretense of existing as a conservator of public order, but his ostensible function, as in Washington his real one appears to be, is that of a vent for public moneys. In name, as in fact, the nasty squabble between the two hordes of blacks who are now carrying on what they call a revolution in that unhappy island, is a squabble for the funds which are spent upon the establishments of the Baron Grog and the Duke of Lemonade. Macaulay has said that to judge of a party we must take, not its professions when it is in opposition, but its practice when it is in power. The same is true when it is the qualifications of a race that are the subject of discussion. It is a much more passable gulf which separates Washington from Port-au-Prince than that which divides the Washington of ten years ago from the Washington of to-day, or the Washington of to-day from what may be the New York of ten years hence, unless sanity shall revisit the minds of men, and the crazy "reconstruction" legislation of the last three years be so modified as to give the control of Southern politics and Southern society to the best elements in it, instead of the very worst.


218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FINE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,
was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (sundays excepted) at 7 A. M and 3:30 P. M
7 25 sudsw W. H. GAZZAM, Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
*Music under the direction of Simon Hassler*
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFES.

ANOTHER TEST.

DOVE'S DEPOT, S. C., July 20, 1868

MESSRS. WM. M. BIRD & CO., AGENTS MARVIN'S SAFES, Charleston, S. C.:

Gentlemen: On the night of the 20 instant our store and contents were destroyed by fire and we are pleased to say we had one of your FIRE PROOF SAFES, which proved to be all you recommended. The heat was so great as to melt the brass handle, and the plate which contains the date of the patent, but the contents were not injured. The safe contained our books papers and notes and bonds to the amount of $10,000; also a gold watch, which had been repaired and placed therein the evening before the fire. Next day, on opening the safe, the watch was found running. It gives us great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of your Safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. We are going to rebuild at once, and shall be on your city in a short time, when we shall call upon you, and purchase another Safe. Respectfully yours,

DE LORME & DOVE.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5] No. 434 RACE Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 4 5 fmwsm

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck, Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Rolling, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
8 6] No. 108 JONES' Alley

WINES, ETC.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.
WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY
wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelph'a.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 8 6 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11]

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mw12m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING, 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1] No. 2260 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, delivered at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth]

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS,
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS,
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches,
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 13]

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 18 1

## A REMARKABLE RACE.

**California Mustangs — Two Hundred Miles in Eight Hours.**

The San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes, under date of Aug. 3:—

"It has long been asserted by competent horsemen that the common Mexican or California horse—or, as he is commonly designated, 'Mustang'—is the most enduring animal in the world, and that his speed, if fairly put to the test, would astonish the advocates of 'blooded stock,' high feeding, and fancy training. A few years since I was talking to an old Californian who mentioned the fact that before the cession of California to the United States the young men of Los Angelos were compelled to go to Santa Barbara for their license to marry. The distance was sixty-five miles by mountain trails and along the seashore, taking the shortest cut they could make, and yet the young caballeros made it a point of honor always to ride there and back within the twenty-four hours preceding their marriage, making the entire distance of one hundred and thirty miles, the toughest kind of riding in a hot, dry climate, with a single horse. They would leave Los Angelos after dinner, riding at a gallop all the way, and reaching Santa Barbara, before midnight, take a sleep until morning, get the license and ride back in the blazing sun, arriving in season for the celebration of the nuptials in the afternoon, then dance all night at the grand ball given in honor of the auspicious event. An Englishman who heard this statement remarked instantly, 'Haw, well, that's all very well for Hamerica, but a Hinglishman would a done it in 'alf the time!' What more could be said?

"Now it is well known that the greatest feat of horsemanship ever accomplished in England was that of Mr. Osbaldiston, who rode 200 miles in eight hours and forty-two minutes, and he was a small man, riding large, powerful horses. No other Englishman has ever equalled this feat.

"In May, 1858, Jack Powers rode 150 miles in six hours, forty-three minutes, and thirty-one seconds, riding California stock; and subsubsequently Tom McNabb rode 200 miles in ten hours.

"About a month since a party of horsemen were discussing the question of the comparative merits of imported blooded stock and the common California mustangs, and the different styles of riding when Edward Whipple offered to bet $2500 against $2000 that no man could be found to ride 300 miles on fifteen consecutive horses. He was at once taken up by Louis Burns and John Cahill, who named N. H. Mowery as the man to ride. The match was all agreed upon on the spot, and since then there has been constant betting going on as to the result. You will see that he must average a mile every three minutes for fifteen consecutive hours, allowing nothing for loss of time in changing horses at every second, third, or fourth mile, accidents or unaccountable delays. The general feeling was that he could never succeed, and in the betting the odds were decidedly against him. Yesterday (Sunday, August 2), was fixed on for this race against time.

THE RACE.

"The race took place at Bay View Park, a few miles north of the city, over a mile track. The animals, thirty in number, selected by Mr. Mowery, were the common California mustangs and half breeds, none of them full-sized, but all formed of the indomitable pluck and life which belongs to the descendants of the gallant fleets which were ridden into Spain by the fiery followers of Musa and Tale, when, at the bidding of the Commander of the Faithful, the conquerors of Africa poured into Europe, there to spread the knowledge of the true God and the law of the Koran.

"Mr. Mowery is an old Californian, apparently of about the middle age, weighs 160 pounds, and rode with a heavy Mexican-California saddle, Spanish bit and free rein.

"At twenty minutes to five in the morning he sprang into the saddle, and rode the first horse four times around the track—that is to say four miles—at a dead run. Attendants stood ready at the stand to saddle and bring out the fresh horses as he beckoned for them in coming around; and he changed animals rapidly, riding none of them three miles after the first, and few of them more than two. The Mexican dodge of 'rushing' was constantly resorted to. An attendant would ride one-fourth or one-third of the way down the track to meet him as he came in wheeling his horse, ride back just behind him yelling, '*Vamos! vamos! whoop ah vamos!* and swinging his hat as if frantic. This would start the flagging animal into redoubled exertions, and he would come in fairly flying. A single sharp pull on the Spanish bit would stop the animal in a second, and in two or three more the rider would be on a fresh animal, and off again. Sometimes the mile or two miles would be ridden one way round the track, sometimes the other, in order to relieve the rider by change as far as practicable. Early in the morning the race-track was crowded with people, and before 2 P. M. the jam was immense. Up to 12 M. the rider refused all assistance in mounting and remounting, but after that his attendants would occasionally give him a lift, apparently not so much because he required it, as for fear that he might do so before the race was over. At the end of two hundred miles a rest was taken, and a placard was displayed from the judges' stand that the two hundred miles had been accomplished in eight hours, two minutes, and forty-eight seconds—thus beating by forty minutes the time made by Mr. Osbaldiston, with race horses in England. Then the start was made on the third hundred miles, Mr. Mowery having had a bath and otherwise refreshed himself, and appearing good for the two hundred more, if required. The bets are now changed, and large odds were offered on his winning, with but few takers, and those of the obstinate English bob-tail and pig-skin school. He now made a mile in 2:08, and the average speed was 2:30 throughout. There was a very heavy wind blowing across the track at this time, and the average speed must have been considerably unfavorably affected by this fact, nevertheless he kept up his lick, amid the cheering of the crowd, never flagging for an instant. A halt was made for a second bath, and from time to time an attendant would dash a little water over Mowery's head as he rode along. At one time a friend who was at the stand ran forward and offered his own horse for a ride over the track. Mowery was on him in an instant, and rode, not only once, but three times around. As he came round the second time, the owner made a fruitless attempt to catch him, and only succeeded in catching a fall, as the rider, sitting erect as a bronze statue, dashed past. The crowd yelled with delight at this, and as Mowery came around the third time, shouted to him to 'go it again,' but that would have been carrying the joke too far, and he changed horses, while the officious friend led his own away amid the jeers and cheers of the spectators.

"At eleven minutes to seven P. M., just fourteen hours and nine minutes from the start, the three hundredth mile was accomplished, and a perfect roar of applause broke from the multitude as the underrated horseman started once more, "just for luck." The last mile was made in two minutes and nine seconds, making the unprecedented distance of three hundred and one miles in fourteen hours eleven minutes and nine seconds, and beating anything previously accomplished in the world in this line. The judges declared the money won and announced the time. The gates were flung open, and the vast concourse in carriages of every description, on horseback, and on foot, poured out into the road towards San Francisco, an indiscriminate race on 'the devil take the hindmost' plan being inaugurated. As the crowd streamed away towards the city, the most conspicuous object in it was an Englishman on a tall, raw-boned bay with a stump of a tail sticking up like an abbreviated flagstaff behind, riding on a pig-skin, with short stirrups, top boots, ping hat, an eye glass and a cane. His appearance was so indescribably ludicrous by contrast with what had just been seen, that yells and roars of laughter greeted him at every jump for miles. So ended the great California mustang race against time."

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE NAVY YARD.—Business at the Navy Yard is at present very dull, there being only about six hundred men engaged. The formidable Shackamaxon still lies under cover in an unfinished state, but could be made ready for service in a few months. The Potomac lies at the end of the upper wharf dismantled. The Pushmataha lies near the basin, her deck being housed in with planks to protect her from the weather. The Antietam is in the same unfinished state as she was one year ago.

The Omaha, being built in the small shiphouse, is approaching completion, most of her planking being on, and the upper works nearly finished. She can be made ready for launching in a short time, if needed. In front of the ordnance department lie sixteen fifteen inch guns, ready for instant use as soon as mounted on carriages. The plumber shop is being cleared of the rubbish caused by the late fire, and as the walls are still sound it can soon be rebuilt. Work in the foundry, which was also considerably damaged at the same fire, is not interrupted except in the upper story. The yard at present has less material lying around than for some years past, showing that there is but little going on except to keep the place in working order if any emergency should arise.

CASUALTIES.—Last evening, about 10 o'clock, Patrick Conway, employed at Salmon and York sire's, fell into a tub of hot mash. He was taken out immediately, but was found to be seriously injured and insensible. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

On Tuesday afternoon, as the four o'clock train from Philadelphia to Hightstown, N. J., was leaving the Hartford Station, a man named Edward Witham, in jumping from the train, fell backward down the platform steps, bruising his head and injuring his spine.

The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—

David Woodward, a colored man, who fell from a wagon and broke his arm.

A woman was admitted with the ends of several of her fingers cut off by being caught in some machinery; also, a man, who had his head injured.

STATISTICS.—The proceedings of the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of Pennsylvania have just been published. They show the following statistics for the past year:—The initiations have been 2185; rejections, 153; suspensions, 482; expulsions, 16. Ten thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars have been expended for the relief of members, and two thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars for the burial of the dead. The Order numbers 8126 members and 68 Scribes in the State, 17 new charters having been granted during the year. This Order has no connection with another institution bearing a similar name, and entitled the Independent Order of Red Men.

THE WHISKY DISTILLERS.—Nearly every distiller in the city has ceased operations since the passage of the new law changing the tax on whisky. This has been caused by the fact that surveyors must first ascertain the capacity of the stills, and also because of the peculiarity of the law, which makes the land on which the distillery is erected responsible for any evasion of the law. Owners of the real estate are required to become bound for the amount of tax which may be alleged to be due to the Government for any evasion of the tax. In a few weeks, when the preliminaries can be arranged, all but the smaller distilleries will be in full operation once more.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Republican citizens of the Sixteenth Ward have organized a Grant, Colfax and Myers Campaign Club, and are holding meetings every week. Last night a large meeting was held at the headquarters of the club, corner of Rachel and Laurel streets, at which able addresses were made by the Hon. Leonard Myers, and A. Wilson Benezey, Esq., candidate for State Senator from the Second District. The gathering was an enthusiastic one, and the remarks of the speakers were received with applause.

RESIGNED.—Mr. H. Y. Lauderbach, for a long time the able and successful Principal of the Northwest Grammar School, in the Tenth Section, has resigned his position, with the intention of opening in September a select private academy. The resignation of Mr. Lauderbach will prove a severe loss to the public schools, but he will carry with him in his new enterprise the good wishes of thousands of his former pupils.

A FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—Efforts are being made in this city by a number of gentlemen to secure the funds necessary for the establishment of a Foundling Hospital. The gentlemen having the matter in charge propose an institution similar to the Madelaine, at Paris, and they believe that the existence of such a building would go far towards preventing infanticide, as an asylum would be provided for the unfortunate and criminal.

CIGARS IN TAVERNS.—It is not yet generally understood that under the new Revenue bill all tavern keepers selling cigars and tobacco are required to take out a special license, as though regularly engaged in the tobacco trade. Assessors have lately been busy informing saloon keepers in their district of the provisions of the law.

AN ADDITIONAL COUNCILMAN.—The rapid increase of population in the Nineteenth Ward entitles it to an additional member of Common Council, making its number of representatives in that Chamber four. The Republicans have nominated William F. Miller, Esq., for the position.

ROBBERY.—The cellar at No. 918 Spring Garden street was entered on Wednesday night and robbed of fifty-five dozen eggs and other property. They belonged to J. W. Strong, a dealer in the Spring Garden Market.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named William Mann, 26 years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself on the Lime Kiln pike, above Haines street.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening, shortly after 9 o'clock, was caused by the partial burning of a brick kiln, Ninth and Jefferson streets.

—"A fact just come to light," says the *Lloyd* of Pesth, "will not fail to produce a certain sensation in Austria. For two years the Bishop of Brunn has kept a young priest incarcerated in a monastery, no one ever being admitted to see him. After numerous attempts, the family has obtained from the public prosecutor permission to commence an action against the prelate for illegal imprisonment. We can guarantee the authority of the news."

—General Halpine was to have run for Congress in Wood's district.

—Men of the Time—The managers of the Waltham watch factory.

—A British Lieutenant shot himself because twelve times he had been "purchased over."

## *MARINE TELEGRAPH.*

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5:16 MOON SETS.....9 12
SUN SETS.....6 50 HIGH WATER.....4 37

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES L. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA

Siberia.....Liverpool...New York.....Aug. 4
Nova Scotian.....Liverpool...Quebec.....Aug. 5
Europa.....Glasgow.....New York.....Aug. 7
Belgian.....London.....New York.....Aug. 8
Propontis.....Liverpool...Boston.....Aug. 11
Aleppo.....Liverpool...New York.....Aug. 11
Deutschland, Southampton...New York.....Aug. 11
Minnesota.....Liverpool...New York.....Aug. 11
City of Antwerp...Liverpool...New York.....Aug. 12
Virginia.....Liverpool...New York.....Aug. 12
Pereire.....Havre.....New York.....Aug. 13
Austrian.....Liverpool...Quebec.....Aug. 13
Iowa.....Glasgow.....New York.....Aug. 14
Hermonia...Southampton...New York.....Aug. 14
Cuba.....Liverpool...New York.....Aug. 15
City Washington...Liverpool...New York.....Aug. 15
Tripoli.....Liverpool...New York.....Aug. 15
City of Paris.....Liverpool...New York.....Aug 19

FOR EUROPE.

City of Boston...New York...Liverpool.....Aug. 22
Northern Light...New York...Bremen.....Aug. 22
Hibernia.....New York...Glasgow.....Aug. 22
Atalanta.....New York...London.....Aug. 22
Ville de Paris...New York...Havre.....Aug. 22
Saxonia.....New York...Hamburg.....Aug. 25
Etna.....New York...Liverpool.....Aug. 25
China.....New York...Liverpool.....Aug. 26
City of Antwerp...New York...Liverpool.....Aug 26
City of Paris...New York...Liverpool.....Sept. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming.....Philada.....Savannah.....Aug. 22
Cortes.....New York...New Orleans.....Aug 22
Juniata.....Philada.....New Orleans.....Sept. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Ada, Murphy, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Co.
Str. Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Marianna, Sebree, 9 days from Leechville, N. C., with shingles to captain.
..... near Bel. Sheppard, Williams, 3 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNutt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Arbadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Moore, from White's Point.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundill, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF VENEZUELA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20 1868.—Notice is hereby given that by a special decree of the Executive Power of Venezuela, vessels of all foreign nations are admitted to the coasting trade for six months from the 15th of July ultimo.

LEON DE LA COVA, Consul.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Franc's B. Cutting, Lyson, for Philadelphia 12th, was up at Liverpool 8th inst.
Barkentine Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 18th inst. Cargo of Philadelphia—2 bbls. clay, 626 sacks corn, 8 bales paper, 87 sacks.
Sabela Mears, Passenger—Mrs. Beiger and two children, T. J. Baldwin, Quonga Cuba.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 18th inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 18th instant.
Brig S. P. Brown, Keen, sailed from Matanzas 11th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
A woman was admitted with the ends of several of her fingers cut off by being caught in some machinery; also, a man, who had his head injured.
Brig Darling, Libby, sailed from Matanzas 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Gipsy Queen, Prince, sailed from Matanzas 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig G. T. Ward, Willeby, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.
Brig Manson, Gilkey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.
Brig J. Means, Wells, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.
Schr S. H. Cady, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sachi 18th inst.
Schr Bozleton, Gardner, hence, at Dighton 14th inst.
Schr Estelle, Ware, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.
Schrs Alice T. Price, and J. H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.
Schr J. A. Hutchinson, Burlingame, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 18th inst.
Schr E. P. King, Bilven, hence, at Providence 19th instant.
Schr John H. French, of Philadelphia, now repairing at Newport, after having been ashore on Block Island, received but slight damage, losing about 4 feet of her fore foot and 30 feet of her false keel. She will be recaulked, when she will reload her cargo of coal and proceed to Penobscot, Me.
Schrs J. M. Broomall, Crawford, and M. Sewall, Frisbie, hence, at Boston 19th inst.
Schrs A. Hammond, Paine, cleared at Boston 19th inst. for Baltimore.
Schrs Carrie F. Jones, Fish, from Boston for Philadelphia at New York 19th inst.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 19th inst.
Schrs Rising Sun, Moore, and John McShane, Johnson, sailed from Richmond 18th inst. down the river, to load for Philadelphia.

MISCELLANY.

The Shovelful Lightvessel has been towed to her station, she having been repaired.
Schr El Dorado, sunk off the mouth of the Potomac river, in 15 fathoms water, has been examined by a diver, who reports her condition unfavorable, and being sunk in deep water and in an exposed place, the wreckers, who had contracted to strip her at 80 per cent have abandoned her. She lies E. by S. 5 miles distant from South Point Lightship, and exactly in the channel of vessels bound to and from Baltimore. About three feet of her maintopmast are above water.

## STEAMBOAT LINES.

### BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Delrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M. In time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier is New York.

6 15 3m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9:15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Fare.....$2 25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1 50, " "
Children...$1 75 " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN PAUGART.

Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

| Leaves Arch Street Wharf | Leaves South Trenton. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, Aug. 22, 2½ P.M. | Saturday, Aug. 22, 6½ P.M. |
| Sunday, August 23, 10 A.M. | Sunday, August 23, 3 P.M. |
| Monday, Aug. 24, 8½ A.M. | Monday, Aug 24, 9 A.M. |
| Tuesday, " 25, 6 A.M. | Tuesday, " 25, 10 A.M. |
| Wed'day, " 26, 8½ A.M. | Wed'day, " 26, 10½ A.M. |
| Thursday " 27, 8 A.M. | Thursday, " 27, 12 M. |
| Friday, " 28, 1 P.M. | Friday, " 28, 1 P.M. |

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 30 A. M., 12 30, and 5 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 15 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 25 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving Market street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.

4 23 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH, GENERAL AGENT.

6 15 6m

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

| | |
|---|---|
| $200,500 United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s | $201,000 00 |
| 120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 134,400 00 |
| 50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes | 52,562 50 |
| 200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 210,070 00 |
| 125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 125,625 00 |
| 50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan | 51,000 00 |
| 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,800 00 |
| 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 23,375 00 |
| 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed) | 20,000 00 |
| 80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans | 18,000 00 |
| 7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4270 00 |
| 5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia) | 15,000 00 |
| 7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 7,800 00 |
| 5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,000 00 |
| 20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 15,000 00 |
| 261,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property | 291,900 00 |
| $1,101,450 par. Market value, | $1,102,802 50 |
| Cost, $1089,679 20. | |
| Real Estate | 30,000 00 |
| Bills Receivable for Insurance Made | 219,136 67 |
| Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company | 43,331 98 |
| Stocks and scrip of sundry Institutions and Insurance Companies $6,780 00 estimated value | 3,0 7 00 |
| Cash in Bank | $168,017 10 |
| Cash in Drawer | 238 52 |
| | 187,315 62 |
| | $1,507,603 15 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | James C. Hand, |
| John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | James Traquair, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | William G. Ludwig, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | Jacob R. Jones, |
| Hugh Craig | James B. Mc Farland, |
| Edward Darlington | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| John R. Penrose, | John D. Taylor, |
| R. Jones Brooke, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| Henry Sloan | Henry C. Hallett, Jr., |
| George G. Leiper, | George W. Bernadou, |
| William G. Boulton, | D. F. Mongan, Pittsburg |
| Edward Lafourcade, | J. B Semple, " |
| Jacob Riegel, | A. B. Berger, " |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000 00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS | 1,018,893 89 |
| PREMIUMS | 1,184,846 20 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,093 22 | INCOME FOR 1868 $850,000 00. |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles N. Bancker, | George Fales, |
| Tobias Wagner, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Francis W. Lewis, M. D., |
| George W. Richards | Thomas Sparks, |
| Isaac Lea, | William S. Grant. |

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22, 1865.

CAPITAL $500,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the Charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor of Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, | BENJ. HAINES, |
| JOSHUA H. MORRIS, | T. WISTAR BROWN, |
| RICHARD WOOD, | W. C. LONGSTRETH, |
| RICHARD CADBURY, | WILLIAM HACKER, |
| CHARLES F. COFFIN, | |
| SAMUEL F. SHIPLEY, | ROWLAND PARRY, |

President.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Actuary,
J. B. TOWNSEND, Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John L. Hodge, | David Lewis, |
| M. B. Mahony, | Benjamin Etting, |
| John T. Lewis, | Thomas H. Powers, |
| William S. Grant, | A. B. McHenry, |
| Robert W. Leeming | Edmund Castillon, |
| D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox, |
| Lawrence Lewis Jr. | Lewis C. Norris. |

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
AMU L. WILCOX, Secretary. 1 2tf

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID E. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

5 9tf

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES Secretary. [5 18 3m

BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. E. Owens, | Arthur Magiunis, |
| Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, | Wm. W. Fenner, |
| Hon. Stephen T. Wilson, | Dr. M. McEwen, |
| James V. Kirk, | Nathan Haines, |
| R. C. Worthington, | Thomas Williams, |
| Wm. S. Perkins, | Howard A. Micale, |
| John Selick, | Joseph Bullock, |
| Edward N. Grattan, | Silas K. McDonald. |

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | George L. Harrison, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Francis R. Cope, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| Charles Taylor, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Ambrose White, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| William Welsh, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| Richard D. Wood, | John P. White, |
| S. Morris Wain, | Louis C. Madeira, |
| John Mason, | |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2tf

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux, |
| Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robbins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| | Daniel Haddock, Jr. |

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

8 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street. 112

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.

WEAVER & PENNOCK, PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, Philadelphia.

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand.

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

N. B.—Wa er Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street,

manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 19

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOP: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 3

## AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Lessees.....WM. E. SINN & CO. Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER.

THIS EVENING,

Will be presented, in a most elaborate style, the greatest Spectacular Extravaganza ever presented to the American public, entitled

THE WHITE FAWN,

In which will appear

JARRETT & PALMER'S COMBINED PARISIAN AND VIENNESE BALLET TROUPES.

First appearance in this city of

MAILLIES, BONFANTI, SOHLKE, ARNOUX, INVERNIZZI, CEREBELLE, OBERTI, MAZZANTI, FRANCISCO, PINZUTTI, and LA PETITE SCHLAGER.

SUPPORTED BY 40 CORYPHEES.

And a Grand Corps de Ballet.

THE SCENERY IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY

Ever presented at any theatre in the world.

THE COSTUMES

are the most brilliant ever seen in America.

ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquet 75 cents; Orchestra Seats, $1; Family Circle, 50

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

*NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868.


## "Popularizing Loans" in France and the United States.

A WASHINGTON dispatch was recently published in a morning contemporary, from which we make the following extract:—

"The last war loans asked for by France were in 1854-55, and they were taken by the people without the extraordinary watering that our war debt has had to suffer, without the intervention of outside brokers, or the payment of one per cent. commission, the regular Government officials transacting all the business. The following table shows how well it was "popularized" without the aid of commission brokers:—

WAR LOAN OF FRANCE.

| | Loan of 1854. Francs. | Loan of Jan. 1855 Francs. | Loan of July, 1855. Francs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount asked by Government | 250,000,000 | 600,000,000 | 750,000,000 |
| Amount offered | 497,000,000 | 2,175,000,000 | 3,653,000,000 |
| Amount offered in Paris and from other countries | 114,000,000 | 1,398,000,000 | 1,534,000,000 |
| Amount offered in the Departments | 383,000,000 | 777,000,000 | 1,119,000,000 |
| The whole number of subscribers | 98,000 | 177,000 | 817,000 |
| Subscribers in Paris and in other countries | 26,000 | 51,000 | 80,000 |
| Subscribers in the Departments | 72,000 | 126,000 | 737,000 |

"The second loan of 1855 attracted no less than 237,000 bidders in the heart of France, without including Paris. These results were obtained without watering the bonds or paying one franc commission, the whole business being transacted by the regular salaried officials. The American people are not less intelligent or patriotic than the French."

The apparent object of this despatch, which was deemed of sufficient importance to receive a commendatory editorial notice, is to cast a doubt upon the wisdom of the action of the Government during the war, in securing the aid of Jay Cooke in the negotiation of its loans. Since the question has thus been raised, we propose to consider it briefly from the standpoint suggested by the extract we have quoted.

It must be remembered, at the outset, that there is no novelty in the system of a government dispensing with the aid of agents in contracting ordinary loans. Such, indeed, had been the practice of the United States up to the time of the war. It will be remembered, however, that in the closing days of Mr. Buchanan's administration the efforts of the Rebels to blast the credit of the nation proved so successful, that the ordinary methods of raising money failed to replenish the treasury, and so much uncertainty was felt in regard to the future at this gloomy period that a number of bidders to a United States loan preferred sacrificing the deposits made at the time they forwarded their bids, to the risk of investing in Government securities. This was before any appropriations had been made to suppress the Rebellion, and at a time when the national debt scarcely reached a hundred millions of dollars. This fact, of itself, was sufficient to impress any Secretary of the Treasury who was suddenly called upon to meet enormous requisitions, with the necessity of adopting a better and more efficient method of negotiating public loans than that which had signally failed in the first days of national anxiety and alarm.

The three French loans referred to in the extract amount respectively to 250,000,000, 600,000,000, and 750,000,000 francs, or, in all, $320,000,000 in round numbers, contracted at three different periods. The insignificance of this sum compared with the amounts required in this country during the war is of itself a sufficient answer to the ridiculous logic of the despatch. The reasoning it seeks to impose upon the people is substantially this: The French Government in 1854 borrowed $50,000,000; therefore, the Government of the United States could have made its original 5-20 loan of $514,000,000 without the aid of an agent! The French Government in January, 1855, borrowed $120,000,000 without extraneous aid; therefore, the United States could have negotiated its 7.30 loan of $830,000,000 by merely publishing a few advertisements and authorizing its Assistant Treasurers to receive subscriptions! If the author of the despatch had paraded a list of his acquaintances whose private credit was good enough to borrow, without the aid of banks or bankers, sums ranging from $10 to $1000, it would have been nearly as pertinent to the subject under discussion.

The insignificance of the French loan was not the only thing which rendered its negotiation comparatively easy. Order and tranquility reigning at home, the money was to be expended either in the prosecution of popular foreign wars or in the construction of useful internal improvements. For such purposes, and under such circumstances, the treasures of capitalists and of the people are at all times freely contributed. No question was raised in regard to the security of the investment, and no doubts existed as to the financial future of France. Her fate did not hang trembling in the balance. The wars she waged could not by any possibility result in her ruin. When she assailed Russia in the Crimea or appeared as the antagonist of Austria in Italy the forces of the empire speedily punished old enemies and gained new glory by brief and brilliant campaigns, and when these objects were accomplished amid the plaudits of the people peace was speedily restored.

It should also be recollected that the peculiar form of government prevailing in France, with its multiplicity of officials under the immediate control of the central power and directly responsible to it, affords facilities for "popularizing" a loan or accomplishing any other object desired by the Emperor which certainly did not exist in this country at the time the war commenced, and which do not exist in any other nation to an equal degree.

The despatch gives not only the amount of the loans contracted by France, but the number of bidders, viz.:—To the loan of 1854 196,000; to the loan of January, 1855, 354,000, to the loan of July, 1855, 634,000; in all 1,184,000. This is a large number, certainly; but it falls far behind the number of subscribers to the loans of the Government of the United States, for they are estimated at *three millions*. As an illustration of the unprecedented degree to which the financial co-operation of the entire body of the patriotic people of this country was secured, we append the issue of the 7·30 bonds, negotiated by Jay Cooke, viz.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Of $50 bonds there were issued | | 7·2 830 or | $39 141,850 |
| Of 100 | " | " | 1,2 3 942 | 12 3 1,200 |
| Of 500 | " | " | 359 014 | 179 507,000 |
| Of 1000 | " | " | 382,275 | 382,275,000 |
| Of 10,0 0 | " | " | 7 241 | 34,205,000 |
| Total | | | 2,655 2 3 | $677,322,750 |

While Jay Cooke was issuing these 2,655,283 bonds for $677,322,750, the Treasury was also busily at work effecting similar sales or negotiations. Yet, with the aid of all its immediate agents, including the National Banks, the gross amount it produced was only $152,676,250—the practical effect of the two systems, when tried side by side, under the most favorable circumstances to the official plan being that Jay Cooke sold, in a given period, more than four times as many bonds as the Treasury and the banks.

## Peter Cooper on the Democracy.

PETER COOPER, Esq., a life-long Democrat and for half a century one of the leaders of that party in the city of New York, has written a letter to Mr. Horatio Seymour, which we published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Wednesday, and which is well calculated to attract the attention of all of the thinking members of that party. It is the declaration of an old man who has been one of them, and in it he takes bold grounds in his attacks on the party with which he was wont to work. He accuses the leaders of the falsely called Democratic party of being anxious to establish an aristocracy, and of being real enemies at heart to the republican institutions of the United States. He says:—

When I became convinced that the Democratic party, with which I had been so long connected, was lending its power and influence to sustain men and measures that had so far perverted the Constitution of our country as to deny the rights of manhood to 4,000,000 of human beings—and when I saw that I was acting with a party which was lending its influence to men and measures that were raising up in our country the vilest form of an aristocracy—an aristocracy that claimed it as a right that 'property should own labor,' and claimed the right to mix their blood with the black race, and then sell their children to be enslaved with all their posterity, then I considered it my duty to my country to abandon a party that had abandoned the great principles of truth and justice.

Mr. Cooper does not content himself with the mere assertion, that the tendency of the Democracy is towards aristocracy, but quotes copiously from writers of renown, and from the declarations of their own cherished leaders, to show that they are all of them, in their capacity of leaders of the party, seeking to establish a degenerate privileged class.

Having convicted them of this attempt, and thoroughly exposed their wishes and secret designs, Mr. Cooper goes on to show how inconsistent the leader of the Democracy, Mr. Johnson, has been in all his career. He quotes his own words. In a compact form, he gives us the utterances of Andrew Johnson before he was a friend and defender of traitors, and by his own words he convicts him.

After grinding Mr. Johnson to powder the old gentleman turns his attention to Mr. Seymour's speeches and in a very few sentences shows how utterly flimsy are the arguments to which he resorted. He shows the unblushing contradiction into which Mr. Seymour wandered, and refutes the charges he made that $500,000,000 had been expended "to uphold a despotic military authority to crush out the life of the States." To the charge of invasion of the rights of the South, Mr. Cooper replies:—

It is certain that our Government could never stand in the presence of such laws as prevailed throughout the Southern States before the Rebellion; laws that made it a crime to "unbind the heavy burden, and let the captive go free;" laws that made it a crime to teach a poor helpless slave to read and write, fearing that a knowledge of the Declaration of Independence, that declares the inalienable right of every man to his life, his liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, would make him unwilling longer to remain a slave. To talk of such a system and such laws as have prevailed at the South being democratic, is to talk of a living body without an animating spirit.

Mr. Cooper, by his letter, has done good to the cause. He knows of what he writes, and the experience of nearly eighty years qualifies him to speak and be listened to with attention and respect.

## A Rebel Attempts to Help his Friends.

ROBERT OULD, the Rebel who had charge of the exchange of prisoners on the side of the Confederacy, has come to the aid of his friend Horatio Seymour, and written a letter, for which we make room to-day. It is designed as an electioneering document in favor of the Democracy, and endeavors, with an impudence as rare as it is consummate, to throw the blame of the horrors of Andersonville and Belle Isle on—General Grant. The heading of the document as it lies before us in the Washington *Intelligencer* reveals the object of the letter.

"*A Startling Revelation—The Exchange of Prisoners—Statement of Robert Ould, Esq.—Grant Responsible for all the Horrors of Andersonville—Butler's Testimony on File—Grant Orders no Exchanges to be Made—Full History of the Exchange of Prisoners.*"

As to the long statement of fact in regard to the exchange, and the offers made by the Rebels, we do not propose to deal with them on the *ex parte* statement of a Rebel Commissioner. We do not know what were the facts which induced the offer of Mr. Ould to be declined. We were then in a state of war, and there is, in all human probability, reason to believe that the authorities did not keep our soldiers in Southern dungeons just for the pleasure of keeping them there. We think a common sense view of the case, so far as the actions previous to the arrival of General Grant were concerned, will be the most satisfactory. If Mr. Ould's statement is correct and conclusive, then the authorities at Washington, solely for the reason of securing our soldiers' sickness, left them in the South. This is absurd. We will pass over all the preparatory statements, leaving them for a reply from the authorities if they deem it worth while, and come to the gist of the letter in the attack on General Grant. The following paragraph is all the reference, immediate or remote, to General Grant:—

"The day that I left there General Grant arrived. General Butler says he communicated to him the state of the negotiations, and 'most emphatic verbal directions were received from the Lieutenant-General not to take any step by which another able bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from him;' and that on April 30, 1864, he received a telegram from General Grant, 'to receive all the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities may send you, but send no more in exchange.' Unless my recollection fails me, General Butler also, in an address to his constituents, substantially declared that he was directed in his management of the question of exchange with the Confederate authorities, to put the matter offensively, for the purpose of preventing an exchange."

Now what does this "startling revelation" amount to? General Grant did not wish able-bodied men returned to the Rebellion, and *verbally* told General Butler so. Wonderful revelation! The Rebellion was tottering for want of men, and Grant did not want an able-bodied reinforcement sent to them. No wonder that Ould and the Democracy are indignant! Then, again, he told the United States to receive all the sick sent down, but not to keep up the exchange for them. We fail to see a "startling revelation" in that. So far as that part of the letter which is correct "*unless Mr. Ould's recollection fails him*," and which contains "*substantially*" what was "*spoken*" by General Butler at a public meeting, we do not deem it worthy of remark. It is a possibility upon a possibility, and one which even Mr. Ould, with all his zeal for the friends of his cause, will not venture to father. Looked at in a point of common sense, we ask our Democratic contemporary, wherein is the "startling revelation," and in what way they have shown that "General Grant was responsible for all the horrors of Andersonville?" We would like an answer.

TALK VS. WORK.—This morning two addresses are published from two Republican committees. The first is a brief and urgent appeal of Hon. G. A. Grow, Chairman of the State Central Committee. It is good in its way, and has the merit of saying what it means in a few words. The other is three columns long, and is signed by Mr. Charles H. T. Collis as Chairman of the Soldiers' Executive Committee. What possible good this address "No. 1" is expected to do we cannot imagine. In the first place not one man in a hundred reads anything three columns long; and, in the second place, hardly any one is ever converted by it. *We do not want addresses. What is needed is work—earnest personal work.* If Mr. Collis, and the members of his committee, will but go into their precincts and lend their aid in organization by acting with personal zeal, they will do far more good to the cause than by addresses "No. 1," or "No. 2," or "No. 20." We do not see the Democracy wasting ammunition in such verbose declaration of principles. While our committees are talking they are organizing and issuing secret circulars which contain practical instructions. This is what we need. We must go to the root of all successful campaigning, and by having not only ward committees and division committees, but committees to every square, so that not one vote can be lost and not one waverer but will be strengthened in the faith by the appeals personally made to him. It is by the hand to hand conflict of argument that conviction is brought and not by the one-sided discussion of an address, from which all can and most do escape by ignoring all it contains. Let our motto for the campaign be "less talk and more work," and we will gain victory.

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN OHIO is characteristic. The partisan majority in the Legislature has taken advantage of their temporary supremacy to do a good deal of party work. They raised their pay to $5, and held a session of one hundred and thirty-four days—the longest ever held in the State—running up a bill of $166,000. The entire expenses of the Republican Legislature the previous year were $93,843. The Legislature passed a resolution to reassemble in November, so that the people of that State are in a fair way to have their heart's content of Democratic rule.

THE FALL OF DONNELLY.—It is now stated that William D. Washburne is likely to get the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second Minnesota District, over Ignatius Donnelly, formerly of this city, the present incumbent. Mr. Washburne is a brother of ex-Governor Washburne, of Maine, and Congressman Washburne, of Illinois. The recent tirade of the latter against Mr. Donnelly will be remembered by our readers.

THE "REACTION."—Judge Alexander Rives, of Virginia, has declared in favor of General Grant for President. Artemus Ward would have called him a "carpet-bagger."

## *DRAMATIC.*

### The City Theatres.

"THE WHITE FAWN" continues to crowd the Chesnut Street Theatre to its utmost capacity. All the machinery is now in good working order, and the spectacle progresses without any hindrance or drawback. Last evening the curtain fell at ten minutes past eleven o'clock, quite seasonable at this time of the year. We regret that Miss Josie Orton has not improved in her manner since the first night. Seemingly impressed with the idea that she is the centre of attraction, and that even the gorgeous realms of Fairy and Dragon Fly must pale before her, she endeavors to fill the stage—and fails. But this presumption is not the only fault that her audience have to find with her. In many of the scenes her manner is quite repulsive, and much more becoming to a concert saloon than to the stage of a first-class theatre. This is especially noticeable in her imitations of Tostee, of unsavory memory. Tostee was bad enough, but Miss Josie Orton is nothing if not worse, since she fails to impart to these Parisian pranks that easy and graceful tone which almost excused them in the native-born French woman whom she apes so much. As for her singing, the less we say about it the better. A few unpretentious ditties she can rattle off with very good grace; but *J'aime les Militaires* is altogether beyond her vocal capacities either in French or English. All this we say in perfect candor and kindness. Miss Orton is a good actress, is justly entitled to rank above the majority of her stage rivals. Why she will persist, as she has lately done, in casting aside her unquestionable knowledge of her art, and of the requirements of good taste, we are at a loss to conjecture. The *White Fawn* will be repeated every evening until further notice, and will also be given at a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. McDonough's spectacle of *The Black Crook*, to use a legitimate expression, is on "its last legs" in this city. But three more representations will be given—this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening—and then the *Crook* will bid farewell to Philadelphia, we trust to return no more, for everybody has seen it twice, and not a few admirers of muscular art have beheld it half a score of times. As these are positively the last performances, the friends of "Herizog" will doubtless be out in full force on each occasion, and *The Black Crook* will be wound up with as great a flourish as on the opening night. On Monday evening next the legitimate drama will have a hearing, and in these days when every establishment in the city finds the "leg business" the best running, the novelty of the thing should draw out a full house. Mr. M. W. Leffingwell, an actor of reputation in the lines of comedy and burlesque, will make his first appearance, but will remain only one week. Mr. Leffingwell has achieved a marked success in New York, where he has played the same characters which he will assume here two hundred and fifty nights. In one of these, "Beppo," in a burlesque of *Fra Diavolo*, Mr. Leffingwell shows up some of the weak points of "the greatest living tragedian;" the other character is "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins" in *Too Much for Good Nature*. The management of the Walnut Street Theatre also announce *Foul Play* as in preparation, and promise to produce it soon with new scenery, appointments, and machinery. *Foul Play*, as everybody knows, is a dramatization of the serial novel by the same title which recently appeared simultaneously in England and America, from the pens of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault. It was produced for a few evenings in New York, at the New York Theatre, but was withdrawn from the stage of that concern in consequence of the facts set forth in the following card:—

"I desire to make a brief reply to the card of Mr. J. T. Loyd, relative to the closing of the New York Theatre on Tuesday night. I was a partner with the lessees of the Theatre and had obtained from Mr. H. D. Palmer the right to produce 'Foul Play,' agreeing to pay him the sum of $30 per night for such privilege. The lessee controlled the funds, and paid Mr. Palmer for two nights' performances. He then positively refused to make any further payments. Under these circumstances I took from the Treasurer part of the proceeds of Monday night's performance, which, as a partner, I had a right to do, giving him my receipt therefor. This sum I immediately paid to the agent of Mr. Palmer, and received his receipt therefor. The sole reason for the theatre being closed was the refusal of the lessee to pay the indebtedness of the firm, which refusal I could not sanction. D. H. HARKINS."

It appears that Mr. Harkins, who has purchased the privilege of presenting the piece in New York, has made arrangements by which *Foul Play* will be produced on Monday night next at the Broadway Theatre, with the same company which was engaged at the New York Theatre.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE the usual varied entertainment is presented every evening, and also at a matinee to-morrow afternoon.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums: imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4[illegible]

☞ A GRAND FESTIVAL IN AID OF ST. VINCENT'S ORPHANS' ASYLUM, Will be held on the Ground of the ASYLUM, AT TACONY, ON MONDAY, August 24, 1868.

Admission, 25 cts. Children under 10 years, free.

Trains will leave Kensington Depot at 8·30, 10·15 A. M.; 1 2·30, 4, and 5 P. M. Returning, leave Tacony at 7·22, 8·25, 9 7·25, and 9·47 P. M.

Fare 25 cts.; Children, 15 cts. Good to go and return.

If the weather should be unfavorable on that day, the Festival will be held the next fair day. [8 21 2t*

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY.—PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1868.

Holders of not less than thirty coupons United States Bonds, due 1st proximo, can now present them at this Office for examination and count.

If found correct, they will be paid when due.

C. McKIBBEN, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

8 21 3t

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1868.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, ON WEDNESDAY, August 26, At 8 o'clock P. M., to take such action as may be necessary in view of the approaching elections.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

8 19 7t

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the TITUSVILLE OIL COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 431 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, September 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of five Directors, to serve until the next annual election.

ISAAC DIXON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, August 20, 1868. 8 20 3t

☞ PAY YOUR RESPECTS TO "OLD NEPTUNE."

By going on the Excursion by Employes of the BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, to Atlantic City. 11*

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

8 28 10]

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ WE GO BY OUR OWN MOTIVE, "LOCOMOTIVE ATLANTIC." BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22. 11*

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwfr

☞ THE MOST PROMINENT UPHOLSterers throughout the country are loud in their praises of Elastic Sponge as a sweet tute for hair and feathers. Cheapness, non-liability to pack, cleanliness, health, and comfort are among a few of the advantages claimed for the Elastic Sponge. 6 3mwf

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ IN REFINED SOCIETY, A PERSON using the ordinary perfumes of the day is at once set down as devoid of taste and sentiment. Since the introduction of Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," the scents formerly en vogue have been abandoned by the fashionable world, and this delicate and refreshing floral extract has replaced them. Sold by all druggists. 11

☞ WE ARE GOING TO "SEA" OLD NEPTUNE'S WASH BOWL. Will you go and be a "dipper?" EXCURSION BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, to Atlantic City, 11* SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

## BLACKING.

## DOBBINS' ELECTRIC POLISH BLACKING

Makes a shine that will outlast the polish of any other Blacking, American or Imported.

Those who black their boots on Saturday night with common blacking find they don't shine much on Sunday, as the polish fades off, but the shine of DOBBINS' BLACKING lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday.

Manufactured only by J. B. DOBBINS, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, SIXTH and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 8 21 6rp

## LIFE INSURANCE.

## E. W. CLARK & CO.,

## BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

## NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

8 8 tuf rp PHILADELPHIA.

## CLOTHING.

## THE OHIO GIRLS' BOARDING-SCHOOL!

There's a girls' Boarding-School in the State of Ohio,
Where they torture the boarders till each has to cry,
Oh!
With a corset so tight,
(They don't care how it pinches),
And heels to the height
Of three or four inches!
This horrible corset
Wouldn't go on,
Except that they force it
And lace it tight down.
So tightly they lace
That they're black in the face,
And then they endeavor to travel with grace;
With a gay, stylish air, so jaunty and frolicsome,
And the new "Grecian Bend," as if they had colic some,
With squeezed lungs and faces,
And cramp in each toe
They make painful grimaces
Wherever they go.
Poor things! If they stay at the school in Ohio,
It's much to be feared they'll presently die, Oh!
Not so with our men and our boys, for of course it
Never was heard, that a man wore a corset!
We clothe them with splendor, and fit them with ease,
And let them wear garments as loose as they please,
And so cheap!

If you want to know exactly how cheap they are, come and see for yourself, and clothe yourself with wisdom, and a new suit, at our

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

## FRANK GRANELLO

*TAILOR,*

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 15 3m

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

25 CENTS—HARPER FOR SEPTEMBER, AND ALL THE OTHER MAGAZINES, AT LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICES, AT

G. W. PITCHER'S CHEAP BOOK AND PICTURE STORE,

8 21 2t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

## CAPE MAY STEAMER.

FOR CAPE MAY TO-MORROW.—The splendid new Steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will leave Pier 19, above VINE Street, on SATURDAY (to-morrow) MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, and returning leave Cape May on MONDAY. Excursion tickets $3, including carriage hire. Each way $1·25, including carriage hire. 11

## PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 14 f

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 26 3p

## EDUCATIONAL.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14 f

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 16, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 8 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1868, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S SELECT Classical, Scientific, and Commercial School for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14 at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, Septen ber 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A., 8 12 wfmsw Head Master.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ABOUT TO DISCONtinue the duties of his School, offers for rent the desirably located Rooms, N. E. corner Seventeenth and Market streets. Fixtures, etc., for sale on liberal terms. Apply to JOHN F. HILLARY, on the premises, or to JOS. DAVISON, Morton Post Office, W. C. and P. Railroad. 8 19 5t*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 16 1

SIG. P. BONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his lessons September 14, No. 244 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

## DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET

GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

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No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

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FOR THIRTY DAYS

I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

THE

SURPLUS STOCK,

Brought from the Old Store,

CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT,

AT THE NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street,

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

4 6mwf6m JAMES M'MULLAN.

## WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS OF THE

*WOOD HANGING COMPANY,*

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 8 mwf3mrp

## SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 22 3mrp

# ON THE RAMPAGE

## A Quaint Democratic Electioneering Document.

## More Aid for Seymorr and Blair from their Southern Friends.

## Ould, the Ex-Commissioner, Ventilates the Exchange Business.

We take the following voluminous document from the journal to the editor of which it is addressed:—

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1868.—To the Editors of the *National Intelligencer*—Gentlemen:—I have recently seen so many misrepresentations of the action of the late Confederate authorities in relation to prisoners that I feel it due to the truth of history, and peculiarly incumbent on me as their agent of exchange, to bring to the attention of the country the facts set forth in this paper:—

I.

The cartel of exchange bears date July 22, 1862. Its chief purpose was to secure the delivery of all prisoners of war.

To that end, the fourth article provided that all prisoners of war should be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture. From the date of the cartel until the summer of 1863 the Confederate authorities had the excess of prisoners. During that interval deliveries were made as fast as the Federal Government furnished transportation. Indeed, upon more than one occasion, I urged the Federal authorities to send increased means of transportation. It was never even been alleged that the Confederate authorities failed or neglected to make prompt deliveries of prisoners who were not held under charges, when they had the excess. On the other hand, during the same time the cartel was openly and notoriously violated by the Federal authorities. Officers and men were kept in confinement, sometimes in irons, or doomed to cells, without charge or trial. Many officers were kept in confinement even after the notices published by the Federal authorities had declared them exchanged.

In the summer of 1863 the Federal authorities insisted upon limiting exchanges to such as were held in confinement on either side. This I resisted, as being in violation of the cartel. Such a construction not only kept in confinement the excess on either side, but ignored all the paroles which were held by the Confederate Government. These were very many, being the paroles of officers and men who had been released on capture. The Federal Government at that time held few or no paroles. They had all, or nearly all, been surrendered, the Confederate authorities giving prisoners as equivalents for them. Thus it will be seen, that as long as the Confederate Government had the excess of prisoners, matters went on smoothly enough; but as soon as the posture of affairs in that respect was changed, the cartel could no longer be observed. So, as long the Federal Government had the paroles of Confederate officers and men, they were respected, and made the basis of an exchange; but when equivalents were obtained for them, and no more were in hand, the paroles which were held by the Confederate authorities could not be recognized. In consequence of the position thus assumed by the Federal Government, the requirement of the cartel that all prisoners should be delivered within ten days was practically nullified. The deliveries which were afterwards made were the results of special agreements.

The Confederate authorities adhered to their position until the 16th of August, 1864, when, moved by the sufferings of the men in the prisons of each belligerent, they determined to abate their just demands. Accordingly, on the last-named day, I addressed the following communication to Brigadier General John E. Mulford (then Major), Assistant Agent of Exchange:—

RICHMOND, August 10, 1864.—Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange.—SIR:—You have several times proposed to me to exchange the prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents—officer for officer, and man for man. The same offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners.

This proposal has heretofore been declined by the Confederate authorities, they insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of the excess on either side on parole. In view, however, of the very large number of prisoners now held by each party, and the suffering consequent upon their continued confinement, I now consent to the above proposal, and agree to deliver to you the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of Confederate officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longest in captivity will be first delivered where it is practicable.

I shall be happy to hear from you as speedily as possible, whether this arrangement can be carried out.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

The delivery of this letter was accompanied with a statement of the mortality which was hurrying so many Federal prisoners at Andersonville to the grave.

On the 22d day of August, 1864, not having heard anything in response, I addressed a communication to Major General E. A. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange, covering a copy of the foregoing letter to General Mulford, and requsting an acceptance of my propositions.

No answer was ever received to either of these letters. General Mulford, on the 31st of August, 184, informed me in writing that he had no communication on the subject from the United States authorities, and that he was not at that time authorized to make an answer.

His offer, which would have instantly restored to freedom thousands of suffering captives, which would have released every Federal soldier in confinement in Confederate prisons was not even noticed. Was that because the Federal officials did not deem it worthy of a reply; or because they feared to make one? As the Feeral authorities at that time had a large excess of prisoners, the effect of the proposal when I had made, if carried out, would have been to release all Union prisoners, while a large number of the Confederates would have returned in prison, awaiting the chances of the capture of their equivalents.

II.

In January, 1864, and indeed, some time earlier it became very manifest, that in consequence of the complication in relation to exchanges, the large bulk of prisoners on both sides would remain in captivity for many long and dreary months, if not for the duration of the war Prompted by an earnest desire to alleviate the hardships of confinement on both sides, I adressed the following communication to Genal E. A. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange, and on or about the day of its date, delivered the same to the Federal authority:—

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., January 24, 1864.—Maj-General E. A. Hitchcock, Agent of Exchange—SIR:—In view of the present difficulties attending the exchange and release of prisoners I propose that all such on each side shall be attended by a proper number of their own surgeons, who, under rules to be established, shall be permitted to take charge of their health and comfort.

I to propose that these surgeons shall act as comissaries, with power to receive and distribute such contributions of money, food, clothing, and medicines as may be forwarded for the relief of prisoners. I further propose that these surgeons be selected by their own Governments, and at they shall have full liberty at any and all times, through the agents of exchange, to make reports not only of their own acts, but of any others relating to the welfare of prisoners.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

*To this communication no reply of any kind was ever made.* I need not state how much suffering would have been prevented if this offer had been met in the spirit in which it was dictated. In addition, the world have had truthful accounts of the treatment of prisoners on both sides by officers of character, and thus much of that misrepresentation which has flooded the country would never have been poured forth. The jury-box in the case of Wirz would have had different witnesses, with a different story. It will be borne in mind that nearly all of the suffering endured by Federal prisoners happened after January, 1864. The acceptance of the proposition made by me, on behalf of the Confederate Government, would not only have furnished to the sick medicines and physicians, but to the well an abundance of food and clothing from the ample stores of the United States.

The good faith of the Confederate Government in making this offer cannot be successfully questioned, for food and clothing (without the surgeons) were sent in 1865 and were allowed to be distributed by Federal officers to Federal prisoners.

Why could not the more humane proposal of January, 1864, have been accepted?

III.

When it was ascertained that exchanges could not be made either on the basis of the cartel, or officer for officer and man for man, I was instructed by the Confederate authorities to offer to the United States Government their sick and wounded, without requiring any equivalents. Accordingly, in the summer of 1864, I did offer to deliver from ten to fifteen thousand of the sick and wounded at the mouth of the Savannah river, without requiring any equivalents, assuring at the same time the agent of the United States, General Mulford, that if the number for which he might send transports could not readily be made up from sick and wounded, I would supply the diference with well men. Although this offer was made in the summer of 1864, transportation was not sent to the Savannah river until about the middle or last of November, and when I delivered as many prisoners as could be transported—some thirteen thousand in number, amongst whom were more than five thousand well men.

More than once I urged the mortality at Andersonville as a reason for haste on the part of the United States authorities. I know, personally, that it was the purpose of the Confederate Government to send off from all its prisons all the sick and wounded, and to continue to do the same, from time to time, without requiring any equivalents for them. It was because the sick and wounded at points distant from Georgia could not be brought to Savannah within a reasonable time that the five thousand well men were substituted.

Although the terms of my offer did not require the Federal authorities to deliver any for the ten or fifteen thousand which I promised, yet some three thousand sick and wounded were delivered by them at the mouth of the Savannah river. I call upon every Federal and Confederate officer and man who saw the cargo of living death, and who is familiar with the character of the deliveries made by the Confederate authorities, to bear witness that none such was ever made by the latter, even when the very sick and desperately wounded were alone requested. For, on two occasions at least, such were specially asked for, and particular request was made for those who were so desperately sick that it would be doubtful whether they would survive a removal a few miles down James river. Accordingly, the hospitals were searched for the worst cases, and after they were delivered they were taken to Annapolis, and there photographed as specimen prisoners. The photographs at Annapolis were terrible, indeed; but the misery they portrayed was surpassed at Savannah.

The original rolls showed that some thirty-five hundred had started from Northern prisons, and that death had reduced the number during the transit to about three thousand. The mortality amongst those who were delivered alive during the following three months was equally frightful.

But why was there this delay between the summer and November in sending transportation for sick and wounded, for whom no equivalents were asked? Were Union prisoners made to suffer in order to aid the photographs "in firing the popular heart of the North?"

IV.

In the summer of 1864, in consequence of certain information communicated to me by the Surgeon-General of the Confederate States as to the deficiency of medicines, I offered to make purchases of medicines from the United States authorities, to be used exclusively for the relief of Federal prisoners. I offered to pay gold, cotton, or tobacco for them, and even two or three prices, if required. At the same time I gave assurances that the medicines would be used exclusively in the treatment of Federal prisoners, and moreover agreed, on behalf of the Confederate States, if it was insisted on, that such medicines might be brought into the Confederate lines by the United States surgeons, and dispensed by them. To this offer I never received any reply. Incredible as this appears, it is strictly true.

V.

General John E. Mulford is personally cognizant of the truth of most, if not all the facts which I have narrated. He was connected with the cartel from its date until the close of the war. During a portion of the time he was Assistant Agent of Exchange on the part of the United States. I always found him to be an honorable and truthful gentleman. While he discharged his duties with great fidelity to his own Government, he was kind, and I might almost say, tender to Confederate prisoners. With that portion of the correspondence with which his name is connected, he is familiar. He is equally so with the delivery made at Savannah, and its attending circumstances, and with the offer I made as to the purchase of medicines for the Federal sick and wounded. I appeal to him for the truth of what I have written. There are other Federal corroborations to portions of my statements. They are found in the report of Major General B. F. Butler to the "Committee on the Conduct of the War." About the last of March, 1864, I had several conferences with General Butler at Fortress Monroe in relation to the difficulties attending the exchange of prisoners, and we reached what we both thought a tolerably satisfactory basis.

The day that I left there General Grant arrived. General Butler says he communicated to him the state of the negotiations, and "most emphatic verbal directions were received from the Lieutenant-General not to take any step by which another able bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from him;" and that on April 30, 1864, he received a telegram from General Grant, "to receive the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities may send you, but send no more in exchange." Unless my recollection fails me, General Butler also, in an address to his constituents, substantially declared that he was directed in his management of the question of exchange with the Confederate authorities, to put the matter offensively, for the purpose of preventing an exchange.

The facts which I have stated are also well known to the officers connected with the Confederate Bureau of Exchange.

At one time I thought an excellent opportunity was afforded of bringing some of them to the attention of the country. I was named by poor Wirz as a witness in his behalf. The summons was issued by Chipman, the Judge Advocate of the Military Court. I obeyed the summons, and was in attendance upon the Court for some ten days. The investigation had taken a wide range as to the conduct of the Confederate and Federal Governments in the matter of the treatment of prisoners, and I thought the time had come when I could put before the world these humane offers of the Confederate authorities, and the manner in which they had been treated. I so expressed myself more than once—perhaps too publicly, but it was a vain thought.

Early in the morning of the day on which I expected to give my testimony, I received a note from Chipman, the Judge Advocate, requiring me to surrender my subpœna. I refused, as it was my protection at Washington. Without it the doors of the Old Capitol might have opened and closed upon me. I engaged, however, to appear before the court, and did so the same morning. I still refused to surrender my subpœna, and thereupon the Judge Advocate indorsed upon it these words:—"The within subpœna is hereby revoked; the person named is discharged from further attendance." I have got the curious document before me now, signed with the name of "N. P. Chipman, Colonel," etc, I intend to keep it, if I can, as the evidence of the first case in any court, of any sort, where a witness who was summoned for the defense was dismissed by the prosecution. I hastened to depart, confident that Richmond was a safer place for me than the metropolis.

Some time ago a committee was appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the treatment of Union prisoners in Southern prisons. After the appointment of the committee—the Hon. Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, being its chairman—I wrote to the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge and the Hon. Mr. Mungen (the latter a member of the committee) some of the facts herein detailed. Both of these gentlemen made an effort to extend the authority of the committee, so that it might inquire into the treatment of prisoners North as well as South, and especially that it might inquire into the truth of the matters which I had alleged. All these attempts were frustrated by the radical majority, although several of the party voted to extend the inquiry. As several thousand dollars of the money of the people have been spent by this committee, will not they demand that the investigation shall be thorough and impartial? The House of Representatives have declined the inquiry; let the people take it up.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

*Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets,* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE BODY RENEWED.—According to Physiologists the human body is renewed once in seven years; every day, every hour, every moment, the flesh, the cartilage, bone, and muscle of the frame are wasting away, and being imperceptibly replaced by new material. Health depends upon the nature of that material, and whether it shall be pure or diseased, full of vitality and elasticity, or feeble and flaccid, depends mainly upon the action of the stomach. In warm weather the waste of the system is very rapid, and if it is not as rapidly repaired by the great sustaining organ, the consequence is debility, emaciation, and decay. It is, therefore, of paramount importance *that the stomach be kept in a vigorous condition* at this trying season, and the safest, surest, and best tonic that can be employed for that purpose is HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This incomparable vegetable stomachic gives unwonted energy to the digestive power, promotes the conversion of the food into healthful blood (which is, so to speak, the raw material of all the solid portions of the body), and thereby puts the system in the best possible state of defense against epidemic and other diseases. The strong require it to keep up their strength; the weak, to re invigorate them. It consists of the purest of all diffusive stimulants, charged with the juices and extracts of the most genial roots and herbs, and is a permanent restorative—not a mere temporary excitant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the bowels and the liver, and is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, costiveness, and general debility.

WANT OF ENERGY.—Is one great cause of misfortune in business, as well as a neglect of household duties. The use of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" will effectually give tone and energy to the physical powers of the system, and remove lassitude. The Peruvian Bark contained in them, will also cure Ague. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Co., and Fred. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut streets, and by other Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CONFIDENCE GAME.—Gentlemen visiting our establishment do so with the most perfect confidence in being honestly and fairly dealt with. The price of each garment is always marked in plain figures upon the ticket. Every man his own salesman at CHARLES STOKES & CO., No. 824 Chesnut street.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

CURTAINS, Shades, and Bedding, at Patten's, No 1408 Chesnut street.

GREAT BARGAINS in Lace Curtains at Patten's, No 1408 Chesnut street.

FURNITURE put in complete repair, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and news journals. He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

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LOST,

On the 5 o'clock P. M. train from Cape May, on WEDNESDAY,

A LADIES' POCKET-BOOK,

Containing $10 or $15 in money, several cards and memorandums, and a miniature likeness.

The finder will please return it to the office of "THE EVENING TELEGRAPH," No. 108 South THIRD Street, retaining the money as a reward. 8 13 tf

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N NINTH Street and No. 706 RACE Street. 7 20 6p

## MARRIED.

HAAS—GILBERT.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. H. S. Hoffman, Pastor of Second Moravian Church, at the bride's residence, Mr. CHARLES F. HAAS to Miss LYDIA GILBERT, both of this city.

## DIED.

BLEE.—On the 20th instant, BERNARD BLEE, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1642 Lombard street, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

COMPTON.—On the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., ALICE BERTHA, daughter of Dr. C. B. and R. A. Compton, aged 2 years 6 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1347 Vine street, on Sunday, August 23, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DYRE.—August 15, MARTHA DYRE, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Walton, Haddonfield, N. J., at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 22d instant. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery, Frankford, Pa.

FOX.—On the 19th instant JOHN S. FOX, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2834 Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Franklin Cemetery.

LUCKENBACH.—This morning, WILLIE HARRIS, son of John L. and Lillie E. Luckenbach, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MACNICHOL.—On the 17th instant, at Camden, N. J., Mr. JAMES MACNICHOL, aged 27 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends, Franklin Steam Fire Company, No. 12; Workmen of Starr's Foundry; and the Letter Carriers of Station K, Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. William H. Jones, No. 804 Federal street, Camden, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Cross at Upper Ferry, Market street, and proceed to Methodist Union Ground Philadelphia.

MERCHANT.—On the 19th instant, ROBERT MERCHANT, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 1717 Francis street, on Saturday afternoon, the 22d instant at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

WALLACE.—On the 19th instant, JOHN WALLACE, in the 48th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, Fredonia Council, No. 51, O. of U. A. M.; Star of Hope Division, S. of T.; Minnehaha Tempie, No. 11, of H. and T., and Minnehaha Social, No. 3; and Regan Lodge, No. 28, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1220 South street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Asbury Church Ground.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

*This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

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CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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*For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.*

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1868.

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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6 20 6m

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Are now finished and in operation Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 25 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

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AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

August 12, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868.

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,

8 1 10t TREASURER.

## SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

### Putnam's Magazine

for September has already been noticed, and we have published entire the interesting article on "Autographs," by Mr. William Young. We present the following interesting extracts from this number.

Mr. George Kernan, in an article entitled "Camping Out in Siberia," thus describes a tempest in that region:—

We had proceeded only about ten versts from Kuil, when darkness and the tempest came on together. The black cloud which had brooded for an hour over the Gulf, extended rapidly westward, and smothered in a dark mantle of vapor the last gleams of the Arctic twilight; the wind, shrieking out the wild cries which it had learned from the Northern bergs and ice-fields, descended upon the steppe in whirling pillars of snow which stalked, like misty phantoms, through the darkness before the denser body of the coming storm. There was only time to shout out an order to keep together before the gale burst upon us, and all sounds were lost in the roaring of the wind and the suffocating clouds of snow. The very dogs which drew our sledges were out of sight, and upon stopping a moment afterwards to be sure that we were all together, only four sledges out of thirteen made their appearance. Five minutes—ten—elapsed, and there were still no signs of our missing comrades. We shouted, fired pistols, and sent men out into the driving tempest on each side as far as they dared go, but we might as well have attempted in the "Cave of the Winds" to drown, by a shout, the thunderings of Niagara as to make our feeble voices heard above the deep diapason of the winds. Man's efforts and even man's existence seemed to sink into insignificance before the majesty of aroused Nature. Shrinking with averted and covered faces behind our sledges, striving with gasping breath to get one inhalation of air unmixed with snow, we waited, in the almost vain hope that the missing sledges would come up. Suddenly a half-smothered and despairing cry came out of the darkness by our side, and as we shouted in reply, the dark, indistinct outlines of three more sledges passed before us. This increased our number to seven, and as it seemed useless to wait longer for the others, who were evidently lost, we reluctantly moved on, lashing our sledges together with thongs of seal skin to prevent a second separation. Owing to the darkness, our pocket compasses were useless; but even could we have determined our true course the knowledge would have availed us but little, since the wind made it impossible to travel in any direction except before it. About five hours after dark we passed scattering clumps of bushes, which indicated our approach to a river, and soon the darkness ahead seemed to grow thicker and denser, and a belt of timber loomed up through the driving snow only a few yards distant. It was this of which we were in search. No one knew where we were geographically, but it mattered little now that we had found trees to break the force of the deadly, chilling wind, and to afford a respite to the choked lungs from the driving atmosphere of snow. Selecting a spot sheltered by the trees and a high bank, we dug a deep cellar in the snow, "warming" our benumbed limbs by the violent exercise, spread after branches and twigs of the trailing pine over the bottom, built a fire in the leeward corner, and "went into camp." As the ruddy blaze flashed fitfully over the snow-encrusted faces which crowded about the camp-fire, we looked eagerly around to see how many were missing. Bowsher Yount, Newton O'Brien, and Heck, were gone, and a sober expression fell for a moment upon every face as we thought of our comrades out on the barren steppe, fighting for life in the darkness against cold, furious wind, and blinding snow.

Dr. N. Grünbaum's article entitled "John and Bridget; a Talk about Names," is exceedingly interesting. We quote:—

"It is a mysterious awe which hallows the Teutonic women and their names. The wives of the warriors not only accompanied them into the battle, encouraging the fighting and greeting the victorious, but the women understood the mystery of the Runes, and, as Julius Cæsar tells us, they were consulted as to whether a battle was to be fought or not; they were the wizards, the "wise-acres" in the old honorary sense of the word. Tacitus tells us that the German women—like the virgin Veleda—were considered as messengers of the gods, and sometimes even as goddesses themselves. And so we find the women deified as Walkyres, who, sent out by Wuotan (Odin), hovered over the battle-field, kissed those who were slain in battle, and brought them to Walhalla. The remembrance of that we have in the names where Run and Wal occur, as Gudrun, Runhilt, Walautrad. The name Regina has nothing to do with the Latin word; it signifies the advising—as also Reginfrat. The names of Irmina, Irmengard, recall the German god of war.

Wild animals are also to be found in the names of women. We find the wolf in Wulchilda (wolf-strife), the raven in Berht-rama (bright raven), the bear in Eilenbirn (strong bear), the boar in Ebba, which is the female form of Ebbo, the abbreviation of Eberhard (composed of Eber, boar, and hard, hardy). The serpent, which we see winding through the whole of antiquity as a symbolic animal, is to be found in female names—and only in female names—composed with "Lint," as Siglint Reginlint. The swan, whose name—Cycnus—appears among Greeks and Romans as a masculine proper name—is in the Teutonic mythology connected with female beings, and consequently feminine name, as in Swanhvit (Swanwhite). The comparison with a swan—the bird of Venus—is so natural, that it is not surprising to find its name also as epithet. Edith, surnamed the Swan necked (*cognomeno Swanes-hals*, says the Latin Chronicle), who found the corpse of King Harold on the battle-field, is known to every one who has read Thierry's "History of the Norman Conquest," or Heine's beautiful poem, "The Battle-field of Hastings."

Another beautiful name is that of Nanna—also the name of the wife of the lovely god Baldur—which is said to signify Blossom. This name, like the mythological name of Else and many other names, was afterwards blended with a Christian name of Semitic origin, that of Anna.

Let us not forget the lovely names of the two lovely women, Ruth (Benevoleance, Friendship) and Naomi (Sweet, sweetness), who said: —"Call me not Naomi, call me Marah" (Embittered or Bitterness). The last name could easily be rendered by the Latin word Amara; it would depend upon circumstances whether this name should be derived from *amara* or from *amarus*.

A name similar to that of Naomi occurs in the name of the sister of Tubalcain, Naamah.

These three names remind us of another peculiarity of feminine names, which is owing to their more quiet and domestic life. We find abstract nouns as proper names of women. Like the English Grace, we find the Greek names of Charis, Sorhia (wisdom), Irene (peace), Elpis (hope); the Spanish names—which seem partly to be taken from holidays—of Consuelo (consolation), Mercedita (diminutive of Merced, Mercy), Encarnacion (incarnation), Natividad (Birth, Christmas), Dolores (pains). The German Mina seems not to be an abbreviation, but the old German word Minne (still existing in Dutch), for Love. Of the same character are the Russian Wara, Ljubow, Nadeshda (Faith, Love, Hope).

The following gossip about "French Newspapers," by Theo. Johnson, is interesting:—

Notwithstanding the extraordinary preponderance of the metropolitan press, it is an indisputable fact that there is not a journal among them that might be called a first-class *newspaper*. An American, who has been accustomed to read the teeming columns of the great papers of our own large cities, is amazed, when coming to Paris, and perusing the morning and evening journals, at the beggarly banquet of news which they serve up to their readers. His feelings are those of an epicure who has all his lifetime feasted in the most sumptuous manner, and is suddenly confined to a diet little better than bread and water. If he has hitherto, in Le *Times* or *Tribune*, found every morning whole pages of telegraphic correspondence from all parts of the world, he finds now, on opening in the morning his *Journal des Debats*, or his *Constitutionnel*, just about half a column of despatches, and in the evening, on receiving his *Temps* or *Patrie*, about one-third less. He has heard that there has been a great debate in the Senate last night, and eagerly looks for a full report in the papers. He will not find a word about it. A *cause celebre* has been tried at the Palais de Justice yesterday. Surely the morning papers will say something about it. But no: our American resident at Paris may examine all the journals, from the *Moniteur* to the *Siecle*—they contain no report. The local items are generally two days old, and the papers frequently borrow them from each other. You find every day in the column headed "*Faits divers*," local news, introduced in the following manner:—"Last night's *Patrie* says:—'There was a large conflagration at the Champs Elysees *yesterday*,' etc." Only on rare occasions are there exceptions to this rule: for instance, when the Emperor opens the Chambers, and has a special interest in the early publication of his speech all over the country, and when in consequence thereof advance copies of the speech are furnished to the *attaches* of the papers. And on such occasions the local editor seldom fails to give an account of the astonishing enterprise he displayed in bribing his hackman by an extra five-franc piece to drive him as fast as possible from the *Imprimerie Imperiale*, where he received a copy of the speech, to the office o his own paper. Few, if any, Parisian dailies employ many reporters, and they have generally but one local editor. The opposition journals publish rarely, if ever, any correspondence from the interior of France. Short extracts from the provincial papers are generally deemed sufficient, and when they receive letters from special correspondents in the country, they barely ever publish them in full, but give only extracts or brief *resumes*.

The papers are strictly forbidden to publish private reports of the debates of the Chambers; they must wait until the official report appears in the *Moniteur*. They are allowed to reprint this as it is, but not to alter it.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* and the *Droit* have a monopoly of the law reports, and the officers of the courts refuse to extend facilities to the reporters of the daily papers, which are consequently compelled to copy the reports of important trials from the above-named journals.

Thus prevented in every way from making their journals good *news* papers, the managers of the Parisian dailies seek to indemnify their readers by the extreme care and distinguished ability with which the editorial and literary matter and the foreign letters are prepared for their columns. None but first-class writers are employed in these departments; and it is a noteworthy fact that the proud honor of a seat in the French Academy has of late been repeatedly conferred upon prominent writers of editorials for the daily papers of Paris. Prevost-Paradol, a young man of thirty-five, owes his election to the Academy to his splendid articles in the *Debats* and the *Courrier du Dimanche*, which were afterwards published in book-form. The same honor was, a year ago, conferred on M. Cuvillier-Fleury, another member of the staff of the *Debats*. The various papers vie with each other in engaging the services of eminent men for their editorial columns, and as the law requires all articles to be signed by their authors, the Parisian dailies bear an individual character that is in striking contrast with that of their contemporaries in London, where the name of the newspaper entirely overshadows those of the writers employed on it. In London people speak only of what the *Times*, the *News*, the *Telegraph* says. In Paris, the name of the editor overshadows that of his paper. People do not speak of what the *Liberte* says, but of what M. Girardin says in the *Liberte*; not of the *Constitutionnel*, but of Limayrac's articles in the *Constitutionnel*. The English do not inquire who edits the *Times* or the other London papers. The French would not take a paper without knowing the name of the editor, and without being satisfied that he is a man of ability.

The same care is taken in regard to the men who are employed as foreign correspondents. Such distinguished *savans* and historians as Louis Blanc, Henri Mounier, Edgar Quinet, etc., are regular correspondents of the Paris dailies, and, the telegraphic news being so meagre and unsatisfactory, their letters, remarkable alike for their solid and polished style, are eagerly perused.

Every daily paper in Paris has its *gerant*, to whom the general management is intrusted; an editor who writes every day an article called "*Premier Paris*;" and editors who attend to the leading columns. The "*Premier Paris*" is a brief abstract of the most important news, with short editorial comments. No leading article, especially in the opposition papers, is inserted before being carefully examined by the *gerant* and the proprietors of the paper, and the most eminent editors must frequently consent to rewrite their articles three or four times. Prevost-Paradol would not submit to this, and left the *Debats* after a violent quarrel with Bertin; but the interests of the paper obliged the proprietors to take him back after a short time.

The greatest feature of the Paris dailies is the *Feuilleton*, and it may be justly said that they stand unrivalled in this respect. If the political leaders are written by men of ability, the editors of the *feuilleton* are selected among the foremost literary celebrities of the country. Jules Janin, Saint-Beuve, Paul de St. Victor, Louis Ulbach, Edmond About, Sylvestre de Sacy, Laboulaye, Arsene Houssaye, are the most eminent representatives of this class of writers, and their "Monday articles"—the critical articles on theatrical and literary matters, are usually published in the Monday numbers of the papers—are fully equal to the best essays in the reviews. Liberal salaries are paid to these *feuilletonistes*. Saint Beuve and Janin receiving over $5000 a year for one article a week in the *Constitutionnel* and *Debats*; and the publishers would consider it a great misfortune to lose their services.

There is but one official political organ in Paris: it is the *Moniteur*. Governments rise and fall in France; the *Moniteur* never falls with them, but always remains in undisturbed possession of the field. Its career has been a checkered one, and there can certainly be no more interesting newspaper collection than a complete file of the *Moniteur*, from its origin to the present day. A strange feature about the employes of this renowned paper is that they are mostly old men; a great many of its compositors are venerable representatives of the craft; and some of them have set type under the Restoration. Its editorials are written in the various Government departments; its telegraphic despatches are furnished by the Ministers of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs; and its foreign letters are compiled in Paris, from the reports of the diplomatic agents at the foreign courts. The Emperor himself contributes frequently to its columns, and many of the laconic, "Emersonian," sphinx-like *communiques*, printed on the first page, and indicating, on critical occasions, the policy of the Government, are known to emanate from the private cabinet of the Emperor.

Theophile Gautier is the leading *feuilletoniste* of the *Moniteur*, and it is needless to say that he discharges his duties as such with eminent ability. He used to be very popular, and his talents still command general admiration; but his defection from the liberal opinions which he formerly professed has cost him a large share of the esteem in which he used to be held. His predecessor was the Italian Fiorentino, who died a few years ago, and who was remarkable both for his literary ability and the bare-faced impudence with which he black-mailed actors, actresses, ballet dancers, painters, authors—in short, every one whom he could injure or benefit by his criticism in the *Moniteur*. It seems incredible that these extortions were submitted to for ten years and longer by the most prominent representatives of art and literature, with but one memorable exception, viz., Madame Albani, who responded to Fiorentino's demands by having him ejected from her rooms. For the rest, his black-mailing operations proved so profitable that this Bohemian, who used to be one of Alexandre Dumas' employes, and who never received a very large salary, was at the time of his death possessed of the snug fortune of half a million francs, which he left to his illegitimate son. The last article he ever wrote was a spiteful criticism on Victor Hugo's "Shakespeare," winding up with the remark that, after reading the book, "he had yawned terribly, and felt bored to death." A day or two afterwards he was dead.

There are two daily editions of the *Moniteur*; the large *Moniteur* appears every morning; the small edition (*Petit Moniteur*) is issued early in the evening. The weekly review of foreign affairs, so often alluded to in the cable despatches, appears in the evening edition, and is written by an under-secretary of the Foreign Office. The Government has taken great pains to extend the circulation of the *Petit Moniteur*, and some time ago it tried to injure the circulation of the liberal papers by sending the *Petit Moniteur* free through the post (contrary to law) to all its country subscribers, and engaging Ponson du Terrail, now by all odds the most popular French romancist, to write a serial tale for its *feuilleton*. It was hoped that this would raise the subscription list to at least three or four hundred thousand copies. These hopes, however, were doomed to disappointment. The circulation of the *Petit Moniteur* would not rise much above sixty thousand copies, while that of the large *Moniteur* has for years been about twenty thousand copies.

Foremost among the semi-official organs is the *Constitutionnel*. It is the special organ of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but it does at the same time, all the heavy work in defending the Government in all the important questions of domestic policy. Its chief editor is Paulin Limayrac, a stately, ornate writer, who certainly displays great skill in defending in his finely-written leaders the crooked and often inconsistent policy of Napoleon III. The opposition press, which dares not attack the Government itself, delights in pouring out the vials of its wrath upon the Government's chosen champion; hence M. Limayrac is the best abused and best ridiculed editor in all Paris. He defends himself like a little hero, but is sometimes singularly indiscreet in his tilts with the doughty knights of the opposition press. Some time ago he was audacious enough to attack Girardin, who spiked his guns at once by republishing the hard things Limayrac had written many years about Louis Napoleon. Even worse was the punishment he received at the hands of M. de Riancourt, of the *Union*, who asserted that Limayrac had repeatedly been disavowed by the *Moniteur*. Limayrac denied this strenuously, and offered, finally, in an editorial in the *Constitutionnel* a reward of one hundred thousand francs to whoever should prove the contrary. Riancourt did prove it, but the reward was not paid, the proprietors of the *Constitutionnel* refusing to redeem the promises of their editor in chief.

The circulation of the *Constitutionnel* is now about ten thousand copies—a large falling-off from what it was under Dr. Veron's management, when Sue and Dumas published their great romances in the *feuilleton*, which was, besides, rendered famous by Saint Beuve's excellent *Causeries du Lundi*.

The principal stockholder of the *Constitutionnel* is now again Mires, the notorious banker, who for some time past has recovered most of his former prestige, and who controls likewise the *Presse*, formerly Girardin's famous organ, but now a rather dull semi-official sheet, presided over by M. Cucheval Clarigny. The latter who, in times gone by, had written a number of clever political pamphlets, was believed to have access to the highest diplomatic circles, and the *Presse*, it was confidently expected, would acquire fresh vitality under his management. These expectations, however, were not to be fulfilled. Except a few sensational articles, which proved to be canards of the guest breed, the *Presse* has not been remarkable for anything but a certain stately dullness and the rapid decrease of its subscription list, which is now less than seven thousand, about one-tenth of what it was in the palmiest days of Girardin's management.

The *Patrie* is the leading evening paper, and has a circulation of about fourteen thousand copies. It was sold two or three years ago for three hundred thousand dollars, and is considered one of the best paying papers in Paris, though, at the same time, it must be said that it is certainly least distinguished for editorial, and, withal, is one of the meanest journals in the capital. During our civil war the *Patrie* displayed the most venomous hostility towards the United States, and its columns teemed daily with the most astounding falsehoods in regard to the Union cause. When the news of Lincoln's assassination reached Paris the *Patrie* published a truly atrocious article on the terrible event.

The *France* is the personal organ of the Vicomte de la Guerronniere, well known as one of the most eloquent members of the French Senate, and one of the leaders of the liberal wing of the Bonapartists.

M. Auguste Vitu, formerly a member of the staff of the *Constitutionnel*, started two years ago the *Etendard*, and has thus far met with good success, notwithstanding the somewhat weak character of its political matter. Its success is principally owing to a number of charming sketches of a local and literary character, a great many of which have been republished in England and America, and which have secured the *Etendard* a handsome circulation throughout France.

About two years ago the *Liberte*, which had been started a few months before, was near the close of its short-lived existence. Its average circulation amounted to seven hundred and thirty-three copies, the highest daily sale having been fifteen hundred copies. At that time Emile de Girardin withdrew from the *Presse*, and bought the drooping *Liberte* for a mere "song." With him he took the ablest sub-editors of the *Presse*, and eight months afterwards the *Liberte* had already a circulation of 15,000 copies. Girardin managed the affairs of his new paper with consummate skill. Regardless of the outcry of the publishers of the other papers, who predicted the speedy downfall of *Liberte*, he repeated the same manœuvre, by which, in 1835, he had made the *Presse* the paper of the largest circulation in France. He reduced the price of the paper from fifteen to ten centimes. Besides, he engaged the famous Baron de Brisse as "culinary" contributor, and the daily "bills of fare," which the latter published on the fourth page, laughed to scorn as they were at first by the other papers, were soon as popular as Girardin's pungent editorials on the first page. It became a matter of *ton* to dine according to Baron Brisse's daily bill of fare; every married lady, every *vrai cordon bleu*, wanted the *Liberte*, and Girardin gained every day hundreds of new subscribers. He thus offered Baron de Brisse's new work on Gastronomy, which could not be bought at the bookstores, to every new subscriber, and thus raised his circulation to 20,000. And last, he made his greatest and most successful *coup* by declaring war against Napoleon III, predicting the speedy downfall of his dynasty, and commencing onslaughts on him, such as no journalist had hitherto dared to make on the Emperor. The opposition party, as a general thing, at first did not believe Girardin to be quite sincere in his sudden and utter desertion of the cause of Napoleon III, but all bought his paper, which has now a daily circulation of over thirty thousand copies. In his latest prospectus, M. de Girardin pays a compliment to the American press by saying that "the *Liberte* is the American newspaper transplanted into French soil." Besides being a successful journalist, M. de Girardin is a skilful financier, and real estate speculator, and reputed to be worth several millions. His personal appearance is not very prepossessing; he looks forbidding and stern, and somewhat arrogant.

A kindred spirit, so far as newspaper management is concerned, is the proprietor of the *Figaro*, Henri de Villemessant, the great journalistic speculator of France. He is indefatigable in newspaper ventures, in startling dailies, weeklies, and magazines; and his enterprise and boldness in this respect are no less remarkable than his sagacity and his success. He has all the time "many irons in the fire," and the old adage is certainly not applicable to his case, for he has made a great deal of money out of his manifold ventures. His success, however, will not be considered surprising when it is known that he is a great advertiser—in fact, the most liberal and judicious advertiser in all France. Whenever he starts a new weekly or monthly he advertises it for weeks in a manner altogether unheard of in France. For instance, four years ago he started the *Grand Journal Politique*, and the *Grand Journal Literaire*, two very attractive and cheap weekly papers. Before issuing the first number, he had communicated the prospectus to a number of distinguished politicians, *litterateurs*, etc., and the letters which they wrote him in reply, covering a full page of the great daily papers, he inserted in each of the Parisian journals, paying on one day upwards of 40,000 francs for the advertisement. Within the next three days, 375,000 copies of each of the newspapers were sold, and over a hundred thousand regular subscribers secured. Villemessant himself is a writer of great ability, and his articles are always eagerly sought for. He has thus far been at the head of two daily papers, the *Evenement*, which was suppressed by the Government about eighteen months ago after a brief career of unparalleled prosperity, and the *Figaro*, which he has lately converted into a daily political paper, and which bids fair under his management to outstrip all the other organs of the liberal party. Its circulation is now upwards of 37,000, and will soon surpass that of the *Siecle*.

Villemessant's efforts to direct and to attract the attention of the public to his paper are sometimes marvels of ingenuity. On learning that Victor Hugo had completed his "Toilers of the Sea," and had sold the MSS. to Lacroix, Verboeckhoven & Co., he travelled post haste to the seashore, chartered a special steamship to Guernsey, and reached the illustrious author of Les Miserables before the MSS. had been delivered to the printers. He offered Hugo three hundred thousand francs for the book, but Hugo, although no author knows better how to drive a sharp bargain, would not accept the tempting offer, because, he said, the "Toilers of the Sea" should be read at once from beginning to end, and ought not to be issued piecemeal in the columns of a daily paper. I need not add that Villemessant took good care to inform the world of the incidents and objects of this remarkable trip to Guernsey.

The serial novel which he secured instead of Victor Hugo's work was a very fine production, and the way he got it was likewise characteristic of the man. He had been negotiating for some time past for the purchase of the MSS. The author, however, on hearing that Villemessant had at the same time made efforts to obtain Victor Hugo's manuscript, got incensed, entered into negotiations with the publisher of another paper, and when Villemessant came back from Guernsey, and wanted to reopen negotiations with him, he peremptorily refused to see him, and sent him word he could not get the manuscript, it having already been sold to another publisher. Now Villemessant knew full well that, if he could only obtain a single interview with the irate romancist, he would be able to persuade him to let him have the manuscript. But the great question was how to obtain an interview. Do you know how he managed to get it? In the following night the romancist was awakened and received a note, written in a beautiful small hand on perfumed rose colored paper. "A lady urgently requested an interview with him at the Maison Doree, room so and so." You may believe that the romancist had never dressed in such a hurry. In five minutes he was already on his way to the Maison Doree. On entering the designated room of the famous restaurant, he was met, to his utter disgust, not by a lady, but by Villemessant, who burst into loud laughter, locked the door, and told him he had beautifully trapped him. "But," said the romancist, angrily, "you did not write the letter, a lady——." "A lady wrote it, to be sure," replied Villemessant; "it was my *dame de comptoir* (lady book-keeper), to whom I dictated it." When the two parted company an hour afterwards, Villemessant had bought the MSS. Of course, he was not so cruel as to conceal this amusing transaction from the public.

The *Courrier Francais*, the organ of the radical Democracy, was recently sold for seventy-six thousand francs, although it has a daily circulation of over sixteen thousand copies. But M. Vermorel, its proprietor and editor-in-chief, had had so many difficulties with the Government that it was feared lest the Emperor should order it to be suppressed. The *Courrier* is a perfect thorn in the side of the Bonapartists, and prosecution after prosecution for violations of the press-law are instituted against it. In consequence of these prosecutions M. Vermorel will have the pleasure of passing the next three years of his life in prison.

NOTE.—Since this article was written, the most important restrictions on the establishment of new journals in France have been removed, and a large number are announced for speedy publication with the endorsement of many names of weight and influence that have not before been connected with the newspaper world.

It is worthy of note that not one of the new papers proposes to support Imperialism as it is.—*Editor.*

### Arthur's Magazines.

*Arthur's Home Magazine* for September has reached us. It is as sprightly and homelike as usual, the new serial by Miss Virginia F. Townsend, entitled "The Hollands," being one of the best she has written. The *Children's Hour*, Arthur's magazine for the little ones, is neatly illustrated, and adapted to the youngest class of readers.

### The Children's Magazines.

*Our Young Folks*, published by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, and *The Riverside Magazine*, published by Hurd & Houghton, are both up to their customary high standard. Charmingly illustrated, and full of attractive matter, they are welcome to every fireside around which are gathered the young people for whose entertainment and instruction they are intended.


## INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

*CENTRAL DEPOT,*

No. 1038 FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

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Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

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Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $20.....TWO PER CENT.
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STAMP AGENCY,

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Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill-Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

## SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with pas sengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY, From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; steerage $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $55.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 8 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 28 f

## COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN L. HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1226 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 2

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails, intend despatching their steamers as follows:—
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax).....Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesday, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, September 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday September 19
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | 35 |
| " to London | 105 | " to London | 40 |
| " to Paris | 115 | " to Paris | 47 |

Passage by the Tuesday steamers:—Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 6th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these days fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
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Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—64 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 8 3 26

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 24 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS R. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Salem, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 25th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
22 9 No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $60 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA,
BELONA,
CELLA,
WM. PENN,

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
22 6 f BOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO,

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
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Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

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2 26 f E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON.....Lemarie
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VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
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PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $100 or $140; Second Cabin, $55.
TO PARIS,
Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.
First Cabin, $105 or $145; Second Cabin, $65.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26 f No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA.
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 3, East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: In steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to (22 f)
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

ETTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 24p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to furnish immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.,

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

5 26 PHILADELPHIA.

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to its NEW G

### Address to the Republicans of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, issues the following address to the voters of Pennsylvania:—

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1868.—To the Voters of Pennsylvania:—Within sixty days you are to decide at the polls upon the principles and general policy that are to control the administration of public affairs for the next four years. On the result hang the grave questions of the peace and good order of society, the prosperity of the industrial interests, the development of the resources of the country, the integrity of the Union, and the guarantees of liberty.

In the outset of the contest, the party that for four years paralyzed the arm of industry by loading it with a burden of twenty-five hundred millions of debt, involved the country in civil war, and threatened the destruction of the Union and the overthrow of liberty, solicits your suffrages, declaring that it has no principles to advocate or measures to support, and calls upon its followers everywhere to defend nothing. With nothing in its history for years worthy to be defended it is the part of wisdom not to make the attempt; for it has muzzled the freedom of the press, crushed out liberty of speech, and brutalized the public conscience in fifteen States. It ostracises every man who held the cause to be one of human bondage a sin against God and a flagrant violation of the spirit and genius of the republic. It waged a cruel war against the pioneer settlers of territories and covered the prairies of Kansas with murdered forms because they preferred freedom to slavery. It established a reign of terror, and made the residence of such hostile to the principles of the Declaration of Independence impossible on more than half of the territory covered by the flag of a common country. Defeated in its efforts to elect a President of its choice it appealed to arms to nullify the decision of the ballot-box. In the struggle it left a million of brave men in untimely graves, shrouded the nation in mourning, and flooded it with tears. Such are the ghastly testimonials of what the Democracy has done in years past.

No thanks to that party that to-day we have a country to love or a Constitution to revere. It did all in its power to destroy both.

And now it again seeks power, through discord and civil strife. For four years, during the height of the nation's peril, the only hope of the party for success was in disaster to our arms. Hence it rejoiced at every Union defeat, and mourned over every Union victory.

Its candidate for Vice-President declared to the Convention that nominated him that "we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into the dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts. * * * I repeat, this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us. It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, and the public credit. * * * I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue." Thus was he nominated, and Wade Hampton, advocating the issue, before an audience in South Carolina, declares "that the cause for which they fought, and for which Stonewall Jackson died, will yet be gained in the election of Seymour and Blair."

If this party can succeed at the ballot-box, the work of reconciliation for four years will be undone, and the priceless sacrifices of four others will have been made in vain.

The issue is marked and well defined:—*Grant, Colfax and Peace, or Seymour, Blair and War.*

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Chairman State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. R. MCAFEE, } Secretaries.

### Turner the Artist.

In the last number of the London *Art Journal* we find some new information about Turner, of whom hitherto we have known almost as little personally as of William Shakespeare. Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt writes to the *Art Journal* that at the sale of the effects of a family living in one of the most secluded spots in the High Peak of Derbyshire—Brookfield, near Hathersage—"two charming early drawings by J. M. W. Turner have within the last few months most unexpectedly 'turned up,' and after remaining in the family to which they were presented by the great master in 1824, have been brought to the hammer and disposed of." The drawings, which are companions, are each of the same size, thirteen inches by nine; one is called "Coast Scene—Sunrise," the other "A Mountainous Landscape." They were presented by the painter to his old friend James Holworthy, also an artist, on the occasion of his marriage, and it would seem that Holworthy, not fully understanding that they were a gift, must have written to Turner asking or hinting something as to their price. This drew from Turner the following curious and interesting letter, which had been carefully preserved by the family, and was exhibited at the sale:—

APRIL 30, 1824.—Dear Holworthy:—I shall feel uncomfortable if anything should in this note give you any pain, but when I look back upon the length of time you took to acknowledge the receipt of the drawings, and withheld the pleasure I expected of at least hearing if Mrs. Holworthy (to whom is your mutual happiness, I certainly presented *one*) approved; but your letter treats of no such subject, and I should feel my pride wounded and my independence seized. I should be happy to receive any presents of recollection you may, with Mrs. H., think of to send me, and will keep alive my high considerations, but money is out of the question in the present case. It gives me great pleasure to hear from Mr. Phillips of your comforts at Green Hill, and I may, perhaps, if you have as great a regard for auld lang syne as myself, witness all, and though I may not ever be blessed with half, yet you may believe me that it gave me the greatest pleasure to hear, and will continue to give to the end of this sublunary turmoil, for I do not mean my comforts or miseries to be any measure of the like in others. When you come to town I have a great many interrogations to make—not in doubt, but for want of experience in these matters, and I do not hesitate to acknowledge it in offering my respects to Mrs. Holworthy. Believe me to be, dear Holworthy, yours most truly, J. M. W. TURNER.

J. HOLWORTHY, Esq., Green Hill.

At the sale the two drawings fetched the sum of £540. Mr. Jewitt says, "Another highly interesting Turner relic was brought to light at the same time. It is a round snuff-box, two and five-eighths inches in diameter, made out of the lava of Mount Vesuvius, which Turner used as a pallette during his tour, and which he presented to his friend Holworthy. This interesting relic sold for £60. A splendid copy of the 'Liber Studiorum,' with the autograph of Turner, was also disposed of at the sale, and realized £195."

### Chinese Street Jugglers.

A letter from China to the Chicago *Tribune* says:—

"Street jugglers and mountebanks abound in Canton, and in fact in every Chinese city. They also travel from place to place throughout the country, displaying their feats and picking up a few cash here and there. As a general thing their juggling feats do not amount to a great deal, yet some of them are very clever, and would create fully as much of a theatrical *furore* in the United States as did the Japanese performers. Sword swallowing and stone-eating appear to be the commonest feats, and operators of this description can be seen in almost every street. One fellow, however, performed a number of feats in front of our hotel which demand from me more than a passing notice. He stationed himself in the centre of the street, and having blown a blast upon a bugle to give warning that he was about to begin his entertainment, he took a small lemon or orange tree, which was covered with fruit, and balanced it upon his head. He then blew a sort of chirruping whistle, when immediately a number of fine birds came from every direction and settled upon the boughs of the bush he balanced, or fluttered about his head. He then took a cup in his hand and began to rattle some seeds in it, when the birds disappeared. Taking a small bamboo tube, he next took the seeds, and putting one in it blew it at one of the fruit, when it opened, and out flew one of the birds, which fluttered about the circle surrounding the performer. He continued to shoot his seeds at the oranges until nearly a dozen birds were released. He then removed the tree from his forehead, and setting it down, took up a dish, which he held above his head, when all the birds flew into it, then covered it over with a cover, and, giving it a whirl or two about his head, opened it and displayed a quanty of eggs, the shells of which he broke with a little stick, releasing a bird from each shell. The trick was neatly performed, and defied detection from my eyes. The next trick was equally clever and difficult of detection. Borrowing a handkerchief from one of his spectators, he took an orange, cut a small hole in it, then squeezed all the juice out, and crammed the handkerchief into it. Giving the handkerchief to a bystander to hold, he caught up a tea-pot, and began to pour a cup of tea from it, when the spout became clogged. Looking into the pot apparently for the purpose of detecting what was the matter, he pulled out the handkerchief, and returned it to the owner. He next took the orange from the bystander, and cut it open, when it was found to be full of rice. He performed a number of very pleasing feats, but I have given enough to satisfy the reader that they are equally as expert as the Japanese."


SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthsf

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

DIAMONDS,
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WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 12 South SIXTH Street,

3 6 tuthsptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

CIGARS.

FINE CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS'

FINE MARIANARITA BRAND

Just in store, a splendid variety of these FINE CIGARS, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES, BY THE THOUSAND OR RETAIL.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

Importers of, and Dealers in Fine Sherries, Ports, Clarets, Brandies, Cordials, etc. etc.,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND,—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18 thstu3p

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady to attend. 12 5 tuthsp


## RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 10:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 12 M.; at Hazleton at 12 P. M.; Pittston at 12 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 12:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 4:45 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 6:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Landsdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

12:15 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 8:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Landsdale at 7:05 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's 24 North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 6:55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and a Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10]

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).

3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:15 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 8:35 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:05 A. M.

9:00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12:07 P. M.

5:40 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight Trains leave Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5:15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:05 A. M.; Oxford, 11:45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
4 10]

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 A. M., 12:30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 and 12:15 P. M., and 4:20 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 28] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 23] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.
1 27]

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M., for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:50 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8:27 A. M. and 1:49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leave New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 5:00 P. M., reaching Reading at 1:45 P. M., 1:50 and 10:15 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:25 A. M., passing Reading at 7:40 A. M. and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York at 12:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 8:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:55 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg; and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:25 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office No. 901, corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8:00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | 10:00 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 12:00 M. |
| Erie Express | 12:00 M. |
| Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 | 1:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:30 P. M. |
| Lancaster accommodation | 4:00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 11:15 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 11:15 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 11:30 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 1:35 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 7:10 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | 8:20 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7:10 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9:35 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12:30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 5:00 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3 | 3:40 and 7:10 P. M. |
| Day Express | 5:00 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:50 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their Responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6'10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8'20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7'10, 8, 9'40, and 11'10 A. M., 1'40 3'40, 5'40, 6'40, 8'40 and 10'40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7'50 A. M., 12'40, 5'40 and 9'25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8'05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5'40, 7, 7'50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2'30 and 7'35 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5'30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8'05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6'10, 7½, 8'20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful fac-sims of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
820, 825 CHESNUT street below Fourth

## RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3 00

At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.....3 00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:00 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M.

At 5 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 7:30 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT,

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $4.

At 5 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 4 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $5.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare $2.

The 8:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Common street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 8:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

## CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

**Discharged from Custody—A Shoplifter Captured—Caught in a House—Larceny of Iron—Suspected Theft—A Vindictive Employe—A Disorderly Crowd—Assaulting a One-legged Man—An Old Offender—Final Hearing.**

—James Keating, the young man whose arrest, on the charge of being implicated in the assault on Policeman Camac, on Tuesday night last, was recorded in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, was late in the day taken to the Hospital, but not being recognized by Mr. Camac, was discharged from custody.

—David Harris, aged 17 years, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler last evening upon the charge of the larceny of a piece of cloth from the store of William H. Folwell, No. 31 Bank street. It is alleged that he deliberately walked into the store, lifted the cloth, and carried it off. He was followed and arrested with the goods in his possession. Reserve Officer Hodge escorted him to the lock up. Before the magistrate the prisoner stated he had no residence, and that he recently came from New York. He was committed for trial.

—Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Edward Doyle, twenty years of age, sneaked into the drug store of Dr. Baker, at Richmond and Palmer streets, during the absence of the attendant, and walked to the dining-room, where he secreted himself. Fortunately he was discovered by the aforesaid attendant, when he attempted to escape, but he did not succeed. A policeman was called in, and he took charge of Edward, who this morning was sent below by Alderman Hems in default of $1000 bail.

—A large quantity of pig iron was found last night in the possession of James Brown by the Harbor Police, while patrolling Smith's Island. Jam s could give no account of the article and was committed by Alderman Toland. The iron awaits an owner at the Station, Front and Noble streets.

—Last evening Policeman Kiven, of the Tenth District, saw four young men assembled about a large bag, at the corner of Second street and Girard avenue. On approaching them, three ran away. The remaining one was taken into custody, and on opening the bag it was found to contain a large quantity of dark colored calico, which are supposed to have been stolen. The prisoner gave the name of Thomas Young, and was committed by Alderman Eggleton. An owner is wanted for the calicoes at the Station, Front and Master streets.

—Last night several roughs went into a lager beer saloon on Chesnut street, near the Bridge, and raised a row. Refusing to leave the place a fight ensued, during which one of the inmates was knocked down and beaten about the head. Schuylkill Harbor Policeman Haines hearing the row, entered the place and arrested A. J. Sharp, one of the participants. On the way to the Station the officer was attacked by one John O'Harra, who was also secured. Both the accused were sent below by Alderman Beitler.

—William Hornkeith is the name of a noble (?) fellow who has the credit of assaulting a one-legged man. It seems that the cripple was the owner of a horse which he had loaned to a man, and on calling at a stable at Fifteenth and Willow streets for the animal, he was grossly assaulted by Hornkeith. Alderman Pancoast issued a warrant for Hornkeith, who was required to enter bail for his appearance at Court.

—Susan Parker is a little girl aged twelve years, and for some time has been in the employ of Joseph Soule, No. 1330 North Sixth street. Yesterday Susan abstracted a gold watch from a bureau-drawer, and taking it to the house of her parents, broke it into fragments, and then threw it into the cess pool. Susan was arrested and taken before Alderman Eggleton, who held her in $1000 bail for trial.

—Michael Hacket, aged 65 years, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Landrican, of the Seventeenth District while picking up iron couplings from the railroad track on Washington street. Alderman Bonsall committed him for a further hearing.

—Jonas Wagner and Frederick Erbe, who were charged some time since with stealing meat from a slaughter house at Charlotte and Poplar streets, had a final hearing yesterday, before Alderman Toland, who sent them for trial.

SALMAGUNDI.—Work for the needle-women. All the clothing establishments on Market street have placarded "Hands wanted on coats, pants, and vests." Dusters will soon have an idle time of it.

—The weather-vane and ball, newly gilt and painted, were replaced upon the steeple of Independence Hall yesterday. One of the workmen, at that dizzy height, was perched, like a bird, upon the very vane. As the fragile rod trembled under his weight, the crowds of spectators in the street below involuntarily shivered.

—Mr. Tippleton believes in having a place for everything, and having everything in its place. Illustration—Keeping brandy in its place, and that place his own throat; water in its place, and that in somebody else's throat.

—A goat died in one of the streets at Port Richmond, yesterday. Verdict of the by-standers, death from intemperance. So many illicit distilleries are running there that the whiskey flows along the gutters.

—The Reporters in this city are averse to taking notes. It gives them work. Hold! There is one kind that they take without grumbling, viz.—Bank notes.

—Leon de la Cova, Consul of Venezuela in this city, warns against the purchase of any vessels from the insurrectionist, General Manuel F. Bruzual.

—If honest men are only "one in a thousand," how many of them are there in Philadelphia? A problem for a school boy and his arithmetic.

—Men of weight—scale manufacturers. Other men of wait—those who called for ladies to attend an evening entertainment.

—The 23d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers meet this evening, to take action on the death of Major Henry Rees.

—Some of our water cart drivers try to see how much they can wet the people—how little the streets.

—A Boston artist is at work on the bust of Miss Dickinson—one of Philadelphia's female orators.

—A cynic thus describes woman—a circle of several yards, with a pair of yard-arms at the top.

—The weather to-day is cloudy. Umbrellas have changed places with walking sticks.

—The "Boys in Blue," "Invincibles," and "Keystoners," all meet to-night.

—The Carpet Manufacturers' Board of Trade meets this evening.

CAPE MAY.—The season at this celebrated watering-place has never been more successful. Visitors are numbered by thousands, and though we are now approaching September, there is no perceptible falling off in the multitude. The bathing is most excellent, and the amusements on the Island are numerous and varied. Hops and theatricals follow each other in rapid succession. The fast train at 4 P. M. to-morrow, to the Cape, affords an opportunity to have the dust and sweat of the week washed off by a plunge amid the waves. Another train also leaves here on Sunday at 7:15 in the morning. Every facility is given in the going, and many pleasures await the arrival. The summer wanes. If going go at once.

ATLANTIC CITY.—But two hours on the way, and you are at the "City by the Sea." The great rival of Cape May is thronged. Hotels, boarding houses, cottages, are all filled—and yet every train carries thither its host. So near to Philadelphia, however, hundreds go there one day and return the next—this fluctuating travel always leaving abundance of room for new comers. A 2 P. M. train to-morrow, and a 7:30 A. M. train on Sunday, leaves here for that city.

LEG BROKEN.—At one o'clock this morning, Michael Carlin fell at the house of Thomas Smith, Juniper and South streets, and broke a leg. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ROBBERY.—The drug store of Dr. Jamieson, at Third and Catharine streets, was broken into last night, and robbed of drugs to the amount of one hundred dollars.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE RECORDER.—Sarah Sippel has been held in six hundred dollars bail, by Recorder Given, upon the charge of committing an assault and battery upon Susan Young.

Thomas Shields, upon the charge of malicious mischief, breach of the peace, and threatening the life of Isabella Wrilderfield, has also been held in six hundred dollars bail by the Recorder.

CASUALTY.—A drunken fellow giving the name of Quinn last evening jumped from Dock street wharf, and instead of going into the water, struck his head against a raft, badly cutting that portion of his frame. Policeman Ellis, of the Third District, took charge of him.

FESTIVAL.—A grand festival is announced to take place at Tacony, on Monday, August 24, 1868. It is in aid of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. Trains will leave the Kensington depot almost hourly for the grounds.

FATAL RESULT.—Patrick Conway, who fell into a mash tub at York and Salmon streets, last evening, died this morning at the Episcopal Hospital.

## INDIANA.

**Failure of the Democratic Canvass.**

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, writing from Lafayette, Ind., Aug. 17, says:—"The long-expected stampede on the Democratic side has fairly begun in Indiana. All the leading Johnsonites, who since 1866 fought us with the most intense bitterness, have openly turned their backs upon the Democratic party and announced their determination to take the stump for Grant and Colfax. Inasmuch as this step has been taken almost simultaneously by all the aforesaid ex-Johnsonites in the various parts of the State, it was in all probability brought about by a general consultation held by these gentlemen. They must, however, have held their counsel very carefully, as nothing definite has been ascertained on this point. It is generally known only that, about three weeks ago, when the Democratic managers at Indianapolis made arrangements for the campaign, and assigned speakers to the various districts, they took it for granted that the leading Johnsonites of 1866 would take the stump for Seymour and Blair, and without consulting the gentlemen in question, made quite a number of appointments for most of them. They were at once overwhelmed with indignant letters from them, and a short time after there appeared notices in the Republican papers throughout the State that Messrs. Stillwell, David and Alfred Kilgore, Hob Hudson, Gross, Bundy, in short, all the leaders of the Johnson movement in 1866, were in favor of Grant and Colfax, and would take the stump for them. Most of them have done so by this time; and there are in Indiana now only two prominent men who sided with the Republicans during the war, and who now make speeches for the Democracy. One of them is Mr. David Gooding, Mr. Johnson's Marshal of the District of Columbia, who is now stumping the State as furiously for Seymour and Blair as he denounced the Democrats during the war. The Republicans were at that time cautioned against his treacherous character, and those who were intimately acquainted with Gooding predicted that he would betray the Republicans as soon as an opportunity would offer; this prediction proved to be true, and Gooding is now the most blatant and venomous Copperhead speaker in the State. The other is that erratic Irishman, Richard J. Ryan, whom bad whisky seems to have led back to his former Democratic idols. He has more brains than Gooding; but somehow he rarely makes a good impression on his audiences. The consternation of the Democratic leaders at the wholesale desertion of the prominent Johnson Conservatives was of course very great, and, in order to counteract it as much as possible, they telegraphed to Senator Doolittle to come immediately to Indiana and deliver speeches at those points where "My Policy" two years ago met with the strongest support. Doolittle complied with the request, and is going to commence stumping this district to-night. He comes, however, at a rather late hour in the day. There is now in this district not a Johnsonite but that has long since come out in favor of the Republican ticket. All the Johnson leaders of 1866—W. R. Ellis, John Purdue, Colonel Wilson, Colonel Tullis, etc.—are in the field against Seymour and Blair, and doing good service for the Republican cause. Senator Doolittle, therefore, will meet with no sympathizers except the Sons of Liberty and venomous Copperheads, whom he used to denounce so bitterly during the war.

Nearly all the Democratic candidates for Congress in Indiana have declined the challenges of their Republican competitors to jointly canvass their respective Districts. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Governor, it is true, has accepted Governor Baker's challenge for a series of public debates; but it is strongly suspected that Hendricks will back out again. If he really meets Governor Baker on the stump, he will be as roughly handled as in 1860, when Henry S. Lane defeated him so triumphantly both in argument and at the polls.

## BOKHARA.

**The Russian Invasion—The Advantages Gained.**

The London *Saturday Review* of Aug. 8 says:—The main cause of difference from the beginning was the position in Bokhara which the Russians took up so far back as November, 1866. At the end of that year the impulse of the victory of Irdjar carried them out of the Valley of the Jaxartes across the mountain barrier which separates Bokhara from Kokand, and well into the heart of Bokhara itself, the advanced posts of Djuzak and Yani-Kurgan being within a few miles of Sarmacand, the second city of the State. The pressure of a foreign power in such a position could not but provoke resistance. The campaign opened towards the middle of May by a march on Sarmacand, to which, at Yani-Kurgan the Russians were very near. The motive was the assembling of a large hostile force in advance of Samarcand, from which an attack was apprehended. It was deemed desirable to defeat and disperse it before it gained much size and momentum. The move was so far completely successful. Less than two days' march brought the Prussian column to the enemy's position—some high ground on the left bank of the Zer-Afshan, covered by the river in front. In spite of an attempt to delay the Russians by a flag of truce, the battle was instantly commenced. The main part of the force was formed in the line to attack the position in front, a small detachment only being sent to clear the right flank from the enemy. In all, twenty-one companies of infantry, with about twenty guns and nearly one thousand Cossacks—not a very large force altogether—took part in the attack. The enemy were of course much more numerous, but, equally of course, defeat was inevitable, in spite of the great strength of their position. Advancing waist-deep across several arms of the river, and then struggling over half a mile of muddy soil or morass under the cross-fire of the enemy, the Russians at length reached the foot of the hill, and charged up the heights. The enemy fled in hot haste as they approached, but they were all too much exhausted to engage in the pursuit. Thus the army of Bokhara escaped without much loss, and without being completely broken up; and this fact qualified a good deal the decisiveness of the Russian victory. The camp and baggage, with some guns, fell into their hands; their own loss was trifling, and the people of Samarcand, shutting their gates on their own army, surrendered the city without a blow the following day; but the army of Bokhara survived to give a good deal of trouble. Samarcand was none the less a splendid prize. The modern city is poor and squalid, and the inhabitants few—Vambery estimating the regular residents at no more than 20,000; but there are many buildings and ruins to attest its ancient greatness. This is plainly a most wearisome and dangerous warfare for a small force like that which Russia employs. Considering that all this happens when the general garrison of Turkestan, owing to the extent of country held, has been largely increased, it is not astonishing that newspapers like the Moscow *Gazette* should be talking of the heavy burdens which these conquests impose—should be finding out that whatever profit may be derived a year or two hence, and be in prospect afterwards, the gain in the meantime is only of a loss. The narrative equally explains what view must be taken of the peace alleged to have been made between Russia and Bokhara. Peace or no peace, the Russians cannot be very comfortable where they are. They have not crushed their enemies as they must desire, and they cannot but apprehend daily a renewal of attacks which are all the more irritating because the assailant is somewhat intangible to their feeble numbers. The Emir of Bokhara must likewise be fearful lest the Russians should be only signing a truce, and mean to pick a quarrel when their numbers have been increased. Nor will his temper be improved by having to pay so large a sum of smart-money as half a million of roubles. In any case, the boundary between the Russian Empire and Bokhara will be highly unsatisfactory, whether or not the Russians abandon the towns they have lately taken. That they will abandon Samarcand, almost the only one they have held as well as taken, is nevertheless highly improbable. In either case the frontier line will be in a thickly-peopled part of Bokhara, with no natural division to part the two neighbors; the Russians will have no easy task in checking "brigandage" across the open line, and as the Emir had little power over his subordinates, pretexts for war will be perpetually furnished. Moreover, as we have already pointed out, the Russian pressure on Bokhara will be overwhelming, so that that State can retain no genuine independence. The whole circumstances are such that we cannot but look for an early resumption of hostilities. For the moment the fear of embarrassment may prevail in Russian counsels, and this may have been an inducement to conclude a nominal peace; but having intruded so far, and intricately entangled themselves, there is no alternative between total retirement, which is hardly now to be thought of, and the formal completion of the virtual conquests they have made.

## CUBA.

**Movements of Santa Anna—Probable Resignation of the Captain-General.**

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, writing from Havana on Monday last, says:—"The Governor-General is in bad health. He is suffering from disease of the stomach. An article has appeared in *El Pais* in which, it is said, that General Santa Anna will leave the country in a few days. Whether this be a jest, or whether it is malicious in the matter of advising the Government here that Santa Anna is abusing his neutrality, no one knows. A former aid-de-camp has just returned to the city from Mexico. Letters have been received also lately from Puerto Plata and other points, directed to the hero of Vera Cruz. It is more than probable that he intends ere long to strike for something.

"Rumor has it—and I have no doubt of its truth—that the Captain-General, on last Saturday, sent his resignation by telegraph to Spain. It is said that he will leave here about the last of the month; will visit New York and Saratoga, and thence go on directly to Europe. In a private family, the Governor of Havana stated his intention of resigning; that as all the departments of the Government here were disorganized, it was impossible to do anything, and that therefore he wished, as much as he liked the inhabitants, to quit the island. These, you will observe, are rumors, and I give them to you strictly as such, but believe they will turn out to be true.'

## CALIFORNIA.

**Prospects of the Wheat Crop.**

The San Francisco *Market Review* of August 6 says:—"It is now over a month since the first appearance of new wheat in market, and up to this date our aggregate receipts in round numbers amount to only 150,000 centals, notwithstanding the high rates ruling. The reasons given for these light receipts are various, such as the cold, backward season, scarcity of laborers for the harvest, insufficiency of animals and teams for moving the grain to the various landings during the harvest gathering. In other words, while the harvesting is going on, the entire force of men and animals is required in the field for running the machines, leaving few or none to carry any portion of the crop to an early market. This scarcity has thus far been a serious detriment to the shipping interests of this port—has retarded the loading of ships under charter, has depressed the freight market, and caused, for the time being, a considerable surplusage of first-class tonnage. During this period foreign orders for our wheat have been, from time to time, reduced from 50s 55s. down to 44s@48s. per quarter. This necessitates a corresponding decline in freights, as well as the prices of flour and wheat. Our farmers are loth to submit to this reduction, but in view of our large surplus and the great distance which separates us from the available markets of the world, it must be submitted to, and that at an early day, or else the wheat will find us with a surplus difficult to handle to advantage."

## WRESTLING.

**Match for the Championship and $2000.**

For some weeks past this match has excited great interest among the sporting fraternity, and it was brought to a satisfactory issue yesterday at Harrisburg. Homer Lane was born in Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., in 1834, and stands five feet eight inches and weighs one hundred and fifty-two pounds. Thompson was born in Chatauqua county, N. Y., in 1829, stands five feet eleven inches and weighs one hundred and ninety pounds. Lane has contested in sixty matches and only lost two of them. Thompson has also tossed several good men, and was thought by his backers to be invincible. The match was to have been decided at the Harrisburg Trotting Park, but before the time arrived a heavy shower came, and finally the backers of the men decided to bring it off in a room of the Harrisburg Park House.

At fifteen minutes to 4 time was called, and the men took hold. There was an immense disparity in size, Thompson towering over his opponent, but still the betting was in favor of Lane. The first round occupied six minutes, and terminated in a dog fall. In the second bout Lane got a lock on his man, and threw him squarely; time, three minutes. The third bout occupied five minutes, and was decided by the referee a side fall. In the fourth tussle Thompson, by sheer strength, threw Lane; time, eight minutes. The fifth encounter terminated in another side fall, occupying six minutes; and in the sixth, after a brief struggle of three minutes, Lane was thrown. This decided the contest, and Thompson was hailed the victor. D. C. Sullivan, of Pennsylvania was umpire for Lane, and J. H. Stevens, of New York, for Thompson, while Harry Hill of this city, acted as referee. Some thousands of dollars changed hands on the result, as there was a large attendance of the sporting element from all parts of the Union.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Cadwalader.—The Court met at 10 o'clock this morning, and the ordinary business was transacted.

The United States vs. Fifty-five barrels of whisky and other property. In this information, Albert O. Norton appeared as claimant of the whisky, and Leonard Reinstrom as claimant of the rectifying apparatus seized at the same time. Yesterday, by consent, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the Government as to the whisky, and this morning the District Attorney submitted the case as to the rectifying tubs, etc., saying that he had no testimony with which to establish the claim of forfeiture, consequently the verdict as to them was for the claimant.

Eliza Dixon vs. The United States. A feigned issue to try the ownership of a stallion. It was alleged that Miss Dixon had loaned a Mr. Cleary a considerable amount of money, in acknowledgment of which he had given her a due bill. In 1866 he obtained a confessed judgment from the firm of Booth & Kennedy, hide and tallow dealers, and caused a Sheriff's sale, in which he bought in two colts. These he transferred to Miss Dixon in payment of debt. She sent them back to Booth & Kennedy's stable. Kennedy being her brother-in-law, and they were there raised. The Marshal afterwards made a seizure of Kennedy's property for supposed fraud in his business, included in which seizure was one of these horses, a stallion, the subject of this proceeding. The plaintiff contends that the Marshal had no right to take the horse because he was her property and not Kennedy's. On trial.

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IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARTHA FRANCIS, and THOMAS L. HACKER in morn.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JEREMIAH L. HUTCHINSON, guardian of MARTHA HACKER, FRANCIS HACKER, and THOMAS L. HACKER, minor children of ISAAC HACKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, August 27 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 707 SANSOM Street, in the city of Philadelphia. D. F. MURPHY,
8 12 w5t* Auditor.

# THIRD EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### Sad Calamity at Worcester, Mass.

### The New York Market Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

**Fatal Accident.**

WORCESTER, Aug. 21.—Two women and a boy were thrown from a carriage yesterday afternoon, while driving from Toyville to Ashland. The accident was caused by the breaking of the harness. Katy Dyer, aged 19 years, was instantly killed, and the other woman seriously injured. The boy escaped unhurt.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, August 21.—Stocks strong; Chicago and Rock Island, 99; Reading, 90¾; Canton, 45¼; Erie Railroad, 46¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 99½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106¾; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 83½; New York Central, 128½; Illinois Central, 43; Cumberland preferred, 27; Virginia 6s, 62½; Missouri 6s, 93½; Hudson River 135¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do, 1864, 108¾; do, 1865, 111; do, new, 107¾; 10-40s, 103¾. Gold, 141½. Sterling Exchange, 109½. Money 4 per cent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Cotton steady 29½@30c. for middlings. Flour dull at 10@15c. decline; 6000 barrels sold; State, $7@9 35; Ohio, $8 80@12 75; Western $7@10; Southern, $8 75@14 75; California, $10@12 75. Wheat steady for spring and heavy for winter. Corn firmer and 1 cent higher; shipping, $1 35@1 24. Oats dull; 72,000 bushels sold, new Western, 75@77½c.; old, 80@82½c. Beef dull. Pork dull at $28 10. Lard dull at 18¾@18¾. Whisky firm at 170.

**New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 124⅞ | Western Union Tel | 34 |
| N. Y. and E. R. | 46½ | Clev. & Tol. R. | 99½ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 90 | Toledo & Wabash | 59½ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 83¼ | Mil. & St. Paul com. | 77½ |
| Clev. & Pittsb'g R. | 85½ | Adams Express | 47¼ |
| Chi. and N. W. com | 80½ | Wells, Fargo Exp. | 25¼ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 80½ | U. S. Express Co. | 40½ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 99 | Tennessee's new | 63½ |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. | 106¼ | Gold | 144½ |
| Pacific Mail St. Co | 100 | Market heavy. | |

## FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Wall street has been excited to-day by a further decline in gold to 143½, and in Erie to 44, and great excitement prevailed both in the Gold Room and in the Stock Exchange at intervals. The principal bears in Erie at the present time are the directors of the company, and report says that they have purchased the four lines of Boston steamers—namely the Bristol line, the Newport line, the Norwich line, and the Stonington line—to admit them to leasing the Boston and Providence Railway, and that they have paid for the steamboat property by the issue of convertible bonds. It was further stated that a firm—of which the President of the Erie Road is a member—had given notice that it would deliver tomorrow the Erie stock which it had sold at sixty days' option, and apprehensions were entertained that these deliveries would be made in new stock, resulting from the convertible bonds in question. It is not impossible that the purchase of these steamers is part of the present stock jobbing operation in Erie. Some of the directors of the Erie Company, including of course the Executive Committee may have bought them ostensibly for the Company but in reality merely for the purpose of depressing Erie stock by the means referred to and the vessels may be sold back to the former owners or other parties when the stratagem has succeeded. The summary method of procedure developed in the closing of the transfer books yesterday has impaired whatever confidence remained in the present directors of this great but long mismanaged Company, and hence the former decline noticed. Nevertheless, those who hold the stock will be unwise to sell it now if they have the means to retain their hold of it. The object of the bears is, in their own language, to put it out of sight; but Wall street always exaggerates, and although it may possibly go considerably lower it will react with great force, the upward movement being probably assisted by those who have latterly manipulated all their efforts to depress it, both by fair means and foul. Such gross mismanagement of a great corporation is a public disgrace, and if the charter of the Erie Company permits what is said to have been done by the Directors it should be annulled, particularly as no notice of the closing of the transfer books to be given several days in advance of the same. If the alleged acts of the directors are not in accordance with the company's charter they should be promptly investigated by the Attorney General and punished. As it is the causes influencing the decline in Erie form one of the greatest scandals in the history of Wall street. During the afternoon, although there was no substantial improvement in Erie, the remainder of the railway list experienced a recovery, and New York Central was especially strong."

—The New York *Times* of to-day says:—

"In the railway and miscellaneous share dealings there was much irregularity, with continuous excitement. The features of the market were increased strength in New York Central, and renewed depression in Erie. The latter speedily fell from 45¼ at the opening to the extraordinary low price of 44, under the positive confirmation of a vague rumor of last evening, to the effect that the transfer books of the Company had been unexpectedly and somewhat suspiciously closed yesterday by order of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. Other rumors, injurious to the street credit of the road, were industriously circulated during the day all serving to seriously prejudice the interest of the legitimate holders of the stock. The most prominent of these unauthenticated rumors was substantially that three lines of Sound steamers had been purchased, a line of Lake Erie propellers bought, and the Boston and Providence Railroad purchased or leased by the Erie Directors, with a view to the diversion of Western traffic from the New York Central to the Erie road. For the purpose of completing these purchases, it was alleged that the Erie Company was about to make an additional issue of some four and a half or five millions of convertible bonds or stock. The sim and purport of all these rumored arrangements, seemed to be regarded by the street as a vigorous competition with the Central and its connections. How little of an adverse influence the threatened contest had or was deemed likely to have on the market value of Central shares was indicated by the rise of the latter from 122, as the lowest point of the day, to 126¾, as the highest figure, the latest quotation having been firmly 126 or 2¼ per cent. above the closing price of yesterday. Erie, on the other hand, left off at 45¾, or 2¾ per cent. lower than last evening. The balance of the general list was without special activity, though closing with more steadiness."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money remains unchanged at 4@5 per cent. on call. At the lowest rates dealers in Government bonds and first-class stock houses are supplied, but the banks, in most cases, exact 5 per cent., and the moderate borrowers on the street pay that rate.

"Sterling exchange is quiet. Leading bankers report the demand very dull, and hold the rates at 109¼ for prime bills, but there is a liberal supply of offerings at 109@109¼. The quotations are:—London, 60 days, 109¼@109¾; London, sight, 109¾@110; London, prime commercial, 109⅞@109; Paris, long, 5 17¾@5 14¾; Paris, short, 5 15@5 13¾; Antwerp, 5 18¾@5 17½; Swiss, 5 15¾@5 17½; Hamburg, 36@36⅛; Amsterdam, 41@41⅜; Frankfort, 40⅞@41; Bremen, 79⅛@79½; Berlin, 71⅝@71¾."

—The San Francisco *Commercial List* of Aug. 5 says: "The coinage of the San Francisco Mint for July has been $2 355 000, including $50,000 of silver. This has been a large amount. But the demand has been as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Coinage, gold | $2,305,000 |
| Duties | 916 264 |
| Coin shipped | 103,533— 1,054 817 |
| Surplus supply | 1,350 183 |

"This supply can be said to exist so far as to the purchase of produce, and has exceeded the requirements. Thus, the receipts of Flour and Wheat in July reduced to Wheat, amount to 384 441 sacks, or 578 892. If coin was sent inland for the whole of that amount it would only be half the current supply. The same Wheat has, however, given $ 00,000 of Exchange, which has by no much lessened the demand for gold export. Money has thus become abundant during the month. The new order relieving the Mint of refining, will lighten its labors to some extent."

—The following are the footings of the Boston banks as compared with those of the two previous statements:—

| | August 17. | August 10. | August 3. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $42 350 000 | $42 350 000 | $42,350 000 |
| Loans | 103 966 863 | 103 867 686 | 102,393 830 |
| Specie | 664 699 | 684 963 | 736,274 |
| Legal tenders | 15 654 539 | 15,774 958 | 15 190 751 |
| Due from banks | 15 112 181 | 16 234 451 | 16 366 822 |
| Due to banks | 14 973 626 | 15,483 759 | 15,842 953 |
| Deposits | 43,742 491 | 44 902 268 | 43 389 523 |
| Circulation (Nat'l) | 25,182 658 | 25,197,184 | 25,016,492 |

# FOURTH EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

### The President Docile—More Real Estate Purchases—Revenue Troubles.

### The Suits Against General Butler—How they were Originated.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**More Real Estate Purchases.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—It is understood that Secretary Seward has concluded arrangements for the purchase of an island in a distant portion of the world, to be used as a naval station for the United States. The price paid is not very large—about half a million of dollars.

**The Revenue Supervisors.**

The question about the appointment of supervisors has become very much mixed. It is now apparent that Congress made a serious mistake in putting so much power in the hands of Secretary McCulloch respecting these appointments. Parties nominated for the position are all Republicans, and McCulloch and Johnson are anxious that some of them should be Democrats. This is the cause of a hitch in the matter of the appointments of supervisors. Mr. Rollins refuses to nominate any but Republicans, and in this he is sustained by a clear majority of the members of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Both McCulloch and the President are opposed to the law as respects the appointment of Supervisors, and would be glad to defeat it.

**The United States District Attorneyship.**

The opinion of Attorney-General Evarts with regard to the vacancy in the United States District Attorneyship for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, will, it is understood, secure the place for John P. O'Neill, of your city, whose nomination was pending when the Senate took a recess.

**Reciprocity Treaty with Prince Edward's Island.**

The Committee appointed by the House, consisting of B. F. Butler, Luke P. Poland, and Joseph B. Beebe, to visit Prince Edward's Island, and inquire into the propriety of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with that Province, will, it is understood, start on their mission about the close of September. According to the terms of the resolution, they are to have a United States Revenue Cutter at their disposal.

**The Next Session of Congress.**

A very strong pressure is being brought to bear upon General Schenck and Senator Morgan by the Southern men to have a session of Congress in September. The movement is opposed by nearly all the prominent members of Congress from the North, on the ground that there is now no apparent necessity for a session, and that it is most important to push the canvass for Grant and Colfax.

**The President Docile.**

The President has not done anything thus far to warrant a new impeachment proceeding, and it is the opinion of Mr. Evarts and others, that he intends to avoid any trouble of this kind.

**The Paraguayan Minister.**

General M. T. McMahon, of New York, the new Minister Resident at Paraguay, had an interview with Secretary Seward to day, and finding his instructions not yet prepared, has postponed the time of his departure from Monday next until September 23.

**The Appointment of a Military Board.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Aug 21.—By direction of the Secretary of War, a Board of officers, to consist of Brevet Brigadier P. O. Hagner, Colonel Ordnance Department; Brevet Major-General W. H. French, Lieutenant-Colonel 21 U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major-General H. G. Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel Corps of Engineers; Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance Department; Brevet Brigadier-General O. D. Greene, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Brunet, Major Ordnance Department; Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Morgan, Major, Fourth United States Artillery, will assemble at the Washington Arsenal on the 1st of September next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of testing the Peace fuse system in the construction of cannon, presented by Dr. Gerhardt and company with other cannon. The Board will report its opinion in regard to the method and whether it possesses sufficient merit to warrant its introduction into the military service.

## FROM BOSTON.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph*

**The Suits Against General Butler.**

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Concerning General Butler's arrest in Baltimore some weeks since, Charles C. Fulton, of that city, has written the Congressman a letter, in which he also gives an extract of a letter written by William H. Kimberly, saying that he believed the suit was brought against Butler by Kimberly's counsel, for the purpose of making political capital for Robert F. Brent, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third Maryland District. In his reply to Fulton Kimberly said:—

"I was very much vexed when I saw by the papers the arrest of General Butler, as well as surprised, as I thought the matter had been dropped. In putting this claim in the hands of Mr. Addison, who claimed to be a staunch Unionist, I contemplated nothing but his prosecuting it with the department to which the money had been paid over. In fact, in a conversation with Mr. Addison on the subject, he stated to me that he thought General Butler himself would favor returning all or part of it. As to doing anything to make capital for the Democratic party, you know I would be one of the last men in the country to give them aid or comfort. The only thing that I felt sure about was my being called a Rebel, and I have always been earnest and outspoken in support of the Government during the war and of the Republican party since its close. I wish you would write to General Butler and assure him that the suit was brought against him without my knowledge or consent."

Having forwarded the foregoing to General Butler, Mr. Fulton endorses Kimberly at some length as a Republican and Union man. General Butler's reply to Mr. Fulton is as follows:—

"GLOUCESTER, Mass., ——— 15, 1865.—My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 13th instant has been received. Many thanks for the interest you have kindly and voluntarily taken in the matter of the Kimberly suit, but I am much surprised at what now appears to be the action of Messrs. Kimberly's attorney in return for the uniform courteous and just treatment of the Kimberly brothers when I was in command in Virginia. I need not say, in saying that this was a specimen of Rebel claims, I meant precisely that for doing what I believed to be my duty, I had been sued by Rebels and their sympathizers, as I did not doubt then this to be, and as your note with extracts from Mr. Kimberly's letters assures me is the fact that the suit was thus instigated by the Messrs. Kimberly, whom I had supposed to be, and during the war had treated as Union men, seemed to have changed, and took this suit as the evidence of that change. Something ought to be pardoned to the natural irritation at finding myself sued, and that suit telegraphed over the country "for extortion," as if I had been guilty of power for private gains. I am glad, upon the whole, that the suit was brought by these rascally attorneys, for any attorney is a rascal if he brings an unauthorized and unjust suit, as Mr. Kimberly says his lawyers have, for the purpose of injuring a political opponent, as it illustrates the character of all of them. Addison who brings this unfounded suit without the authority of his client, says in his card explaining it that he is a true Union man. A Portuguese proverb says:—"Hell is paved with good intentions." That pavement will be trodden largely by just such barratrinous lawyers and Union men as he and his associate, Brent, are shown to be. I shall take leave to publish your letter, and will ask that it be inserted in the *American*.

Very truly yours,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Mr. Charles C. Fulton, President Maryland S. C. Com., Baltimore, Md.

**Reception of the Celestials.**

BOSTON, Aug 20.—Faneuil Hall was thronged between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, the occasion being the public reception of the Chinese Embassy. The women filled the galleries, and the men crowded the main floor. Many of the latter shook hands with Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Ministers. The hall was finely decorated, and the music by the Germania Band made the scene quite attractive.

## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

**The English Races—The Winner and the Stakes.**

YORK, England, August 21.—The second day's races were as follows:—First race, £10 each, with 100 pounds added. Five started.

The race was won by Pretender, beating the Duke of Beaufort's colt and M. Saville's horse. The betting was two to one against Pretender and Beaufort's, and four to one against Saville's.

The second race, £50 each, was won by Melody, beating Lady Cecilia and Minaret. The betting was even on Melody, two to one against Cecilia, and five to one against Minaret.

The third race, Prince of Wales stakes, £10 each, 50 pounds added. Six horses started. Won by Martyr, beating Sunshade.

The fourth race, £25 each, was won by Fairwind, beating Tabouret, Mandrake, and Honesty.

The other races were of less importance. Much money changed hands. The weather was fine, and the attendance very large.

**From California.**

SAN FRANCISCO Aug. 20.—The steamship Oregonian has sailed, with 400 passengers and $625 000 in treasure.

Arrived, the steamship Constitution, from Panama.

## THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

**Measures to Prevent its Spread in New York.**

The *Herald* of this morning says:—The excitement and outcry among the people in regard to the importation and slaughtering of diseased cattle, and the vending of infectious beef is somewhat abating. The authorities are nevertheless continually on the alert, and are unceasingly watchful, and do everything that human foresight can or may suggest to prevent the evil that might result from the use of diseased meat. At the Bull's Head cattle yard, the regular mart for the sale of cattle, the Board of Health have stationed a special inspector, Mr. Parks, with orders to examine carefully every animal as it is brought to the yard, and if the least symptoms of disease in any stage are detected the animal and in in case of need the whole drove are ordered to be withdrawn from sale for the present, are separated from other herds and in many instances are put under strict "quarantine" rule. Mr